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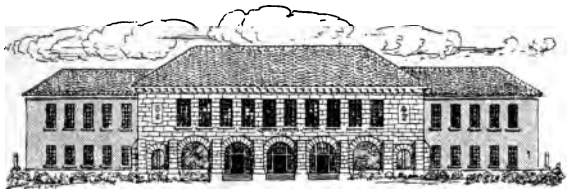
THE GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WINCHESTER



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WINCHESTER

BY

R. TOWNSEND WARNER

OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, LATE SCHOLAR OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

WITH FORTY-SIX ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON

GEORGE BELL AND SONS

1900

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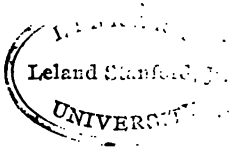

PREFACE

THE purpose of this handbook, in conformity with the series to which it belongs, is to give a short account of Winchester from four points of view, namely, its history, buildings, work, and life out of school. It is intended to describe the school as it is, rather than to attempt a criticism; but on some open questions it may be of interest to notice opinions on both sides.

The celebration in 1893 of the five hundredth anniversary of the opening of Winchester perhaps accounts for the number of books recently published about the school, describing both its present and its past. Among these are "Annals of Winchester College," T. F. Kirby, 1892; "Winchester College, 1393-1893," by numerous distinguished contributors; "History of Winchester College," A. F. Leach, 1899; and "Winchester Long Rolls 1653-1721," C. W. Holgate, 1899. To all of these I am variously indebted, as also to "Wykehamica," Rev. H. C. Adams, 1878, and to the pages of the "Wykehamist," and to Mr. C. W. Radclyffe's excellent lithographs of the public schools illustrating the condition of the buildings before the middle of the nineteenth century.

The only hitherto unpublished historical matter in this book is that derived from some school letters of the seventeenth century from among the Verney MSS., and I am greatly obliged to Lady Verney, through

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whose assistance and permission I am able to make use of these letters.

For details as to present arrangements, various interesting pieces of information, and other assistance, I am indebted to several Wykehamists and friends connected with the school, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to acknowledge their great kindness generally without going into a complete enumeration.

Thereis some difficulty in writing a book for two classes of readers, of whom some know all about the subject already, and others—such as visitors to Winchester, or parents thinking of sending their boys there—are assumed to know nothing, and I hope that readers will make some allowance accordingly. Present Wykehamists are, no doubt, the better qualified to judge, and I hope, therefore, that they may consider this book suitable for parents.

November, 1900.

DATES OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND EVENTS

1324. Birth of William of Wykeham.

10th October, 1367. His consecration as Bishop of Winchester.

1st September, 1373. Agreement by Richard Herton to instruct scholars maintained by Wykeham at Winchester.

1st June, 1378. Bull of Pope Urban VI. authorising the foundation of Winchester College.

6th October, 1382. Licence of King Richard II. for the foundation.

20th October, 1382. Charter of foundation.

26th March, 1387. Laying of the foundation stone.

Saturday 28th March, 1394, 9 a.m. Opening ceremony.

17th July, 1395. Consecration of Cloisters.

27th September, 1404. Death of Wykeham.

1412. In addition to the regular seventy scholars and the commoners in College, there were eighty to one hundred other commoners attending the school.

26th August, 1437. Consecration of Chantry (Fromond's).

31st July, 1440. The first of numerous visits by King Henry VI., who came to study the statutes and constitutions of Winchester.

1442. Waynflete, head master of Winchester, becomes first head master of Eton, taking six Winchester scholars with him.

1474-1480. Building of Thurbern's Chantry (now the part of Chapel used by ladies) and Tower. The original belfry removed at this time appears to have been circular with a spire.

1544. Acquisition of St. Elizabeth's College (on the site of the Warden's present kitchen garden). It was soon after demolished and the stones were used to build Meads wall.

1548. Reformation changes began.

1580 (*circ.*). Guy Dobbins, usher, builds three upper chambers behind the second master's house to accommodate commoners.

1597. The granary on the east side of Outer Court was converted into the Warden's Lodging. The Warden had previously lodged over Middle Gate. The room over Chantry which had been the manuscript copying room was converted into the granary.

1629. Chantry was converted into Fellows' Library. The granary above was used to contain the overflow of books, as at present.

1640. Sick-house built.

1642. Cromwellians at Winchester. Nathaniel Fiennes and his troopers quartered in College.

1649. Parliamentary visitation.

1650 (*circ.*). Description of College in hexameter verse (formerly ascribed to Christopher Johnson, 1550).

1653. First extant "Long Roll," giving twenty-three commoners.

1683-87. "School" built by Warden Nicholas: Wren said to be the architect. Seventh Chamber passage was made out of Part of Seventh Chamber, the previous school room.

1692. Garden front of the Warden's house built by Warden Nicholas.

1734. Under Dr. Burton's head mastership commoners rose to 123. He improved the back part of the second master's house for their accommodation, and also enlarged the commoner quarters at the Sustern Spital (the Sister's Hospital) near the site of the present head master's house, and this became "Old Commoners."

1775. Back of sick-house was built.

1793. Rebellion—thirty-seven expelled.

1818. Rebellion—twenty expelled.

1823. Chapel windows re-glazed with inferior new glass.

1825. First cricket match at Lord's against Harrow.

1826. First cricket match at Lord's against Eton.

1836. Dr. Moberly became head master.

1839-43. Building of "New Commoners," which only lasted

twenty-five years. It was re-faced and transformed into Moberly Library (opened 1870) and class-rooms.

1855. Cricket matches at Lord's discontinued.

1857. Statutes of the University Commissioners abolishing the old statutes in many respects, including the privileges of Founder's Kin, and introducing competitive examination for scholarships.

1858. Crimean Memorial erected.

1859. The first boarding-house (Wickham's, now Furley's) opened. Number of commoners was at this time 114. The remaining eight boarding-houses were opened during the following ten years.

1863. Chapel tower rebuilt with the original stones on a new foundation.

1867. Dr. Ridding became head master.

1868. Lavender Meads and New Field opened. The practice of going up "Hills" abolished.

1869. End of "New Commoners."

22nd April, 1871. Establishment of the "New Governing Body of Winchester School." The old order of Fellows replaced by Honorary Fellows.

1870-1885. Gradual removal of scholars' sleeping chambers (except Fourth) from the ground floor to the Fellows' chambers.

1874-1875. The Butterfield "Restoration" of the interior of Chapel. During Dr. Ridding's head mastership gymnasium, racquet court, and fives courts were also built, and the number of commoners largely increased, the boarding-houses being all filled, as they have since remained.

1884. Dr. Fearon became head master.

1885. Stewart memorial built.

1886. School sanatorium built.

26th March, 1887. Commemoration of the Quingentenary of the laying of the foundation stone of College.

25th July, 1893. Quingentenary celebration of the opening of College.

1894. New Field extended by the addition of Dogger's Close.

June, 1897. Opening of Memorial Building.

NOTE ON SCHOOL-WORDS

IT is difficult to write about Winchester without gliding sometimes into the use of "notions" or school-words. Some of these "notions" are given here for reference to avoid the necessity of explaining them each time as they occur. Some of the derivations will be found explained on the page referred to. Other "notions" are explained as they occur.

Book, a form or division of the school. Hence *going up to books*, going up in divisions to class-rooms. See p. 109.

Canvas, netting inclosing football grounds, hence the football grounds themselves. See p. 141.

Cloister Time, Summer term. See p. 86.

Common Time, Lent term (derivation uncertain).

Commoners. (1) All members of the school who are not Scholars.

(2) For purposes of games, members of four houses in Culver's Close, as distinct from "Houses," the members of the other five houses. See p. 51.

Continent, to go, to be, or pretend to be, ill. The patient on returning from sick-house or continent room is said to "come abroad." See p. 189.

Lord's, the school cricket eleven. See p. 131.

Morning lines, school before breakfast, generally saying lines.

Remedy (contracted to *rem.*), a holiday. See p. 190. *Half-rem.* is a half-holiday.

Short-half, Michaelmas term. Originally there were only two terms—Long Half and Short Half.

Toys, a bureau (derivation unknown). Hence *toy-time*, evening preparation spent sitting at "toys."

Thoke (subs.), an easy time.

(verb) to idle.

Boys at Winchester are generally called "men," but the practice is only about fifty years old.

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Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CHAPEL TOWER AND SCHOOL.

Photo. *W. E. Ablett.*

HILLS.

WINCHESTER

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

WINCHESTER is the oldest, but by no means the largest of the public schools, its age being five hundred and six years, and its numbers four hundred and twenty. The numbers are made up of seventy scholars living in College, and three hundred and fifty commoners, distributed among nine houses of nearly forty each. No doubt it might have been possible at any time during the last thirty years to make the numbers of the school exceed its years, as the houses have been

constantly full. No new houses have, however, been opened since 1870, and there is a practical difficulty of finding more seating accommodation for Chapel services. One of the proposals for commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of the Foundation was to build a new school Chapel, and thus to get rid of what was regarded by some as an undesirable check upon the natural development of the school. The preponderance of opinion, however, among Wykehamists was against a possible overgrowth, and in favour of maintaining the strict limit of numbers, which has the advantage of giving a greater sense of unity and enabling more selection in admission, and the fact that membership of Winchester is not always easily attained makes it the more valued. As this book is intended if possible to be of service to those who think of sending their sons to Winchester, we may add that the fact that the school is rather difficult to get into is no reason for not trying to get a boy in ; only, to prevent disappointment on such occasions, it is usually advisable to put a boy's name down for more than one school.

The present prosperity has, however, not been constant, for the number of commoners has fluctuated greatly during the history of the school.

In attempting to indicate some of the special characteristics of Winchester, we may quote the opinion of Dr. Moberly (head master 1836-67), who spoke of Wykehamists as carrying with them into life "a stamp not of a very showy kind," but distinguished by "self-reliance, modesty, and practical good sense." He did not, of course, claim that this was true of all

the boys, but "those upon whom the highest influences of the school have been brought to bear." The original buildings at Winchester, with their combination of almost austere simplicity and adaptability to their appropriate purposes without extravagance, may illustrate and to some extent account for such a type of character.[1]

One of the conditions of life at Winchester, which has doubtless had an effect on the school type, is the marked extent to which the principle of publicity and life in common has been carried, even more than at most public schools. The arrangements made by the Founder for College, which are still maintained, provided that all meals should be taken together in Hall, and that living and sleeping should be in common chambers. When a separate establishment came to be built for commoners, it was built on the College model, with "Halls" for eating and working in, and large "Galleries" for sleeping in; and when commoners were distributed into the various houses these public arrangements and names were taken with them, and still exist there. Instead of having, as at some schools, separate bedrooms and studies, with numerous separate meals, and other arrangements arising from the fact that life in the boarding-houses has gradually developed from private house life, at Winchester the arrangements of early life in common have been

[1] "Three facts about Winchester struck me: its simplicity, its unity, its solidity." Rev. R. R. Dolling, in his account of the Winchester College Mission at Landport, entitled "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum."

carried into the houses, and are only in some cases modified by the system of studies and cubicles. A life constantly spent in common becomes intolerable to the weak, and impossible for study, unless combined with a strong system of discipline; and such a discipline has, as a rule, been well maintained at Winchester by the prefects, who were originally instituted in College by the Founder. No doubt about a century ago the rule of the prefects was oppressive and cruel. Sydney Smith is said never to have alluded to his Winchester days without affecting a shudder. Winchester then deserved its reputation of being a harsh school, but that is no longer the case.

Another characteristic which occurs to one in reading the records of Winchester is the spirit of independence which has flourished there, especially among the commoners, who, not being amenable (as the scholars were) to the restrictions of the statutes, imported into the school a refreshing atmosphere of freedom. Occasionally this independent spirit exceeded the proper limits and led to school rebellions; but at the present time this independence is more pleasantly evidenced by the fact that members of the school cherish a keen sense of their traditional rights, and undertake considerable responsibilities in managing the school affairs. The independent tone of the school press, which is not managed by masters, the slightness of restrictions as to bounds, and the permission of bicycling are among the many evidences that the authorities at Winchester have not been afraid to trust the boys in many respects.

Another feature of the place is that its discipline rests more on unwritten traditions than on actually framed rules and regulations with definite penalties. Rules and observances there are in plenty, but they are in the nature of accepted usages handed down rather than written down; and many things which are often the subject of precise legislation at school are left at Winchester to custom and the good sense of the school, backed by a strong general system of discipline ready to deal with those who show themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, or who break traditional rules.

Public schools being characteristically English institutions, it is not surprising to find that Winchester, the prototype of the system, should exhibit some typically English traits. Prominent among these there is the dislike of change, which is shown at Winchester in the retention of many old words and customs, and in a preference for its own methods generally. The conservatism of a boy at school is, however, not very far-reaching. He naturally accepts the arrangements of his first term as the immemorial arrangements of the school, and even a change which reverts to older custom will often be opposed on the ground that it is a dangerous innovation. On the other hand, the authorities have been known to defend changes as being a recurrence to old practice, when in fact it might have been difficult to support the view, except from the vague recollections of some oldest inhabitant.

Another English characteristic of the place is an

aversion to ceremony and display, which aversion is sometimes considered to be carried too far at Winchester on the occasion of school functions. It is to be noticed that, though self-advertisement is un-Wykehamical, yet the entertainments and ceremonies indulged in by the College in early days show that it was a part of the Founder's policy to make his College take its due public position. Winchester, like most schools, has undergone its fair share of criticism in the shape of newspaper correspondence, and, in older days, of pamphlets: but it appears to exhibit the typically English characteristic of being more uncomfortable under excessive praise than under excessive criticism.

Although the school has always enjoyed a great scholastic pre-eminence, it has not until comparatively recent times had the fortune to claim as many men celebrated in after life as would be expected from its position and career. This has been partly accounted for by the remoteness of Winchester from London and the Court, the fact that its members have not as a rule been numerous or drawn from among the rich and powerful classes, and the directing of its energies to supplying the Church or to quietly enjoying those plentiful lifelong fellowships which now no longer exist to constitute a temptation to a career of easiness. If the primary duty of a school be to train the minds and characters of its members, Winchester has well fulfilled its duty in this respect. It has also provided other schools with a model for their foundation, and

with masters to set the model working.[1] Thus it has handed on to modern times the torch of learning destined to fall from the hands of the monasteries. As the home of the great Public School movement, if not of great public school men, it has conferred a lasting benefit on the country.

[1] It is hardly necessary to dwell on the admitted claim of Winchester to be "the Mother of Schools," through Eton, Westminster, and other successors having been copied from her model. It is, however, of some interest to notice, as showing how lasting and widespread the influence of Winchester has proved in disseminating the public school idea in different directions, that the Oratory School at Birmingham—which claims to be the only school in the Roman Catholic body founded on public school lines—had Winchester men as its first head master and classical master, and was constituted largely on Winchester lines.

MEDAL STRUCK, 1893, TO COMMEMORATE THE QUINGENTENARY OF THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE. (HALF SCALE.)

CHAPTER II

THE FOUNDATION—ITS PAST AND PRESENT

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, the Founder of Winchester, was born in 1324, in the reign of Edward II. He was associated with building operations all his life. He was educated somewhere in Winchester, and while yet a youth was employed by the Constable of Winchester Castle, and evidently his services were found of more than ordinary value in connection with the repairs and alterations there, for at the age of twenty-three he was brought by Edward III. to Windsor, where a great part of the Castle, including the Round Tower, was built under his supervision. For this, and other work, he was loaded with favours by the king. In 1367 he became Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Winchester, and during his episcopate he built New College at Oxford, and Winchester College; and having died at the age of eighty, while yet engaged in

altering the nave of Winchester Cathedral, he was buried there in his Chantry prepared by himself.

On the question as to how far Wykeham was himself the designer of his buildings, we cannot do better than quote Mr. Basil Champneys, to whom, as an architect and one of the Founder's kin, such a question naturally belongs. He writes in "The Art Journal," June, 1888: "The note of strong and well-marked individuality impressed on each and all of the works connected with Wykeham's name gives us a measure of the nature and extent of his control, and places his power of design beyond cavil.[1] . . . He was brought under the king's notice and very favourably received at an age when he could scarcely have shown any completed work as a measure of his quality, and it is difficult to imagine how Edward III. could have estimated his proficiency except by means of drawings."

It is said that one of the motives which led Wykeham to found his colleges at Winchester and Oxford was in order to replenish the ranks of the clergy, after the visitations of the Black Death in 1345, 1361, and subsequent years, in which more than a quarter of the clergy of England perished. Wykeham's scheme was that his scholars, being first educated at Winchester, should thence pass to his Oxford foundation, and that thus there should never be wanting a supply of per-

[1] Mr. A. F. Leach ("History of Winchester College," 1899, ch. ix.) finds it very probable that Wykeham was not the architect of Winchester College, or an architect at all. But this view is not supported by others, nor indeed by the foundations on which it is rested.

sons duly qualified to serve in the Church. Both colleges were dedicated to St. Mary of Winchester, being distinguished as "Seinte Marie College of Wynchester near Wynchester" and "Seinte Marie College of Wynchester in Oxenford."

The chantry which contains Wykeham's tomb was recently restored to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the opening of his College. The tomb itself, like the other tombs in Winchester Cathedral, suffered little, if at all, from the Cromwellian soldiers. This immunity is said to be due to the protection of Wykehamical officers in the Parliamentary army. The impression left by Wykeham on his College was very lasting. Its members are always called after him—"Wykehamists," instead of taking the name "Wintonians" from the place of the school, according to the ordinary custom. The school motto also, instead of expressing the usual aspiration that the school may flourish, is Wykeham's personal motto: "Manners makyth Man." This, with its play on the words "manners" and "man," is one of the "canting" or jesting mottoes dear to heraldry, with a serious meaning underlying the pun; and "manners" is here understood not only in its narrow modern sense, but in the wider sense of *mores*, conduct.

In September, 1373, "the venerable and discreet man Master Richard Herton grammarian," had agreed with Wykeham that "he would instruct and teach the scholars, whom Wykeham maintains, faithfully and diligently in the art of grammar." This was the nucleus of the future school. The charter incorporat-

ing the College, still preserved in the muniment room, is dated 20th October, 1382.[1] As soon as New College, Oxford, had been finished, the foundation stone of

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM IN COLLEGE HALL.
(*Ante* 1597.)

Winchester was laid (March 26th, 1387) and the buildings were ready for the opening on March 28th, 1394.[2]

[1] For the various dates of importance in the history of Winchester, see the table of dates, pp. ix, x.

[2] The Quingentenary, or five hundredth anniversary celebration, which took place at Winchester in 1893, was anticipatory by one year. This was due to a confusion in the statement of

At nine o'clock in the morning the first Wykehamists entered Chamber Court walking in procession, with solemn chant, preceded by the cross erect. The scale of the foundation, both in its buildings and its *personnel*, would be accounted magnificent and lavish for a great school to-day, and for the times when the idea of a school except as an appendage to a cathedral or monastery was little known, it was a novelty of the first order.

It will be convenient now to enumerate the members and conditions of Wykeham's foundation, and by a comparison with the present state of the school it will be clearly seen how far Wykeham's ideas have lasted, developed, or decayed. The foundation consisted of the Warden, ten Fellows, seventy scholars, the head master (*Informator*, he who instructs or informs the minds of the scholars), the second master (*Ostiarius*, usher), three chaplains, three lay clerks, and sixteen choristers.[1] Permission was also given by the statutes for not more than ten commoners to live in College, while nothing was said as to limiting the number of commoners out of College.

Heete, the contemporary biographer of Wykeham, between the year A.D. and the year of the king. This mistake, which reduces the celebration from a Quingentenary to a celebration of the four hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary, is very fully pointed out in Leach's "History," ch. xi. See also Kirby, "Annals," p. 31, note; and Kirby, "Wykeham's Register," ii., p. 195. The medal struck to commemorate the occasion (see p. 10) has become curious as marking a mistaken date.

[1] Choristers are called "quiristers," or more commonly "queristers," at Winchester.

The Governing Body

Turning to the present we find that first and foremost, the Wardenship still stands. The present Warden, the Rev. G. B. Lee, was elected in 1861, and will soon, like the present Warden of New College, have exceeded all his predecessors in his tenure of wardenship.[1]

The Fellows have, however, been practically extinguished by the Public School Commission in 1871, and are now represented only in name and without stipend by members of the Governing Body. The following are the present members of the Governing Body:

Warden.

The Rev. Godfrey Bolles Lee, *Ex Officio.*

Sub-Warden.

Charles Lancelot Shadwell, D.C.L.

Fellows.

The Warden of New College, Oxford, *Ex Officio.*
Arthur Octavius Prickard.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Provost of King's College, Cambridge.
Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., Q.C.
Mr. Justice Wright.
The Bishop of Southwell.
James Parker Smith, M.P.
Major P. A. Macmahon, R.A., F.R.S.

The Wardens of Winchester and New College are *ex officio* members; six of the other members are life members, representing respectively Oxford, Cambridge, New College, the Masters of Winchester, the Lord

[1] The longest tenure at Winchester is that of Huntingford, who was Warden from 1789 to 1832.

Chief Justice, and the Royal Society. The remaining three members are co-opted. It will be noticed that the original number, eleven counting the Warden, is maintained.

There are now four chaplains instead of three; there are some three hundred and fifty commoners out of College; finally, there are numerous assistant masters who were not even foreshadowed by the Founder. Though the disappearance of the Fellows relieved the College of considerable burdens from which little return was derived, it is to be regretted that so respectable an association and so comfortable a provision had to be lost to Wykehamists. The Fellows were terribly conservative, and the rest of their misdeeds—their not attending Chapel, their taking away the College food and beer, and the bad malt that they sent to the College brewery—are written in the College Scrutinies. But these Scrutinies are only records of complaints, and it is only fair to suppose that, though the evil which the Fellows did has thus lived after them, there was much good interred with their bones. In any case there are extenuating circumstances. Thus, though they stinted the scholars' food, it is only fair to notice, as has been recently discovered,[1] that the scholars stole their grapes; and, though their conduct may compare unfavourably with that of the present honorary Fellows, we must remember that the latter have less temptation to make away

[1] Badger's "Winchester Dictata" or school exercises, date about 1560; published in "The Wykehamist," August, 1899, by Mr. J. S. Cotton.

with the College beer. In early times, when the property and very existence of the College might at any time be violently threatened, the Fellows were a valuable support and advisory council for the Warden, filling various offices in connection with the College property; but now all their duties have ceased or are otherwise discharged, and the Fellows have joined the company of those whose obits they formerly chanted.

One of the chief changes which has taken place since Wykeham's time is the alteration in the relative functions of the Warden and the head master. Under Wykeham's scheme the Warden was all-important, while the head master was merely the teacher (*informator*). But gradually the balance of duties has been shifted towards the headmastership, which now has the greater substance, while the wardenship retains the greater dignity. The change is mainly due to the establishment of the Governing Body, and to the increased importance and numbers of commoners and assistant masters, with whom the Wardens never had much to do, commoners being (until the opening of separate boarding-houses) the speculation and care of the head master. Besides this, the whole tendency of the public school revival of this century has been to throw power and importance upon head masters; the public has learnt to look to them; and no doubt, following the example of schools which have no Warden or similar president, at Winchester the headmastership has been loaded with many attributes originally pertaining to the wardenship. Now that public schools have come to be of such wide concern to the country

generally, with such powerful bodies as the Governors, the numerous assistant masters, the parents, the past members of the school, the public, and the press to be handled, besides the usual routine of work, head masters, as a rule, find it necessary to delegate part of their duties. For the sharing of this burden Winchester still retains its wardenship, an office which, by the prudence and courage of its successive holders, steered the College safely through the great crises of English history—the invasion of Henry IV., the Wars of the Roses, the Dissolution and Reformation, the Civil Wars, and the Rebellion—which constantly resisted, and in the reign of George I. finally routed, the claim of the Crown to nominate scholars, and which vigorously maintained or judiciously sheltered the rights of Winchester by whomsoever assailed. It would be lamentable if the wardenship of Winchester, the most dignified and ancient office in connection with English public schools, should ever become a mere formality.

Of course the most important development in Wykeham's scheme is in the increase of commoners. The scholars remain at their regular number of seventy,[1] while the number of commoners has varied greatly from time to time. They will be dealt with later on, but it should be noticed here that commoners

[1] For a short period ending in 1872 the number of scholars was increased to seventy-five, owing to the Public School Commissioners saying that not enough money was being spent on school purposes. The additional outlay was, however, soon after diverted to providing extra exhibitions among commoners.

can lay quite as good a claim to antiquity of origin as the scholars. Though not on Wykeham's foundation, they are mentioned in his statutes, which provide that besides the scholars there might be admitted to live in College the "sons of people of station and influence, and especially friendly to the College, but so that they be no burden to the College." Owing to the limited room available the number of these commoners in College was restricted to ten; but, as we have seen, the statutes do not limit the numbers of commoners living out of College, and in 1412, only eight years after Wykeham's death, these had become more numerous than the scholars. The importance of this feature in the history of Winchester is naturally very great. One of the chief novelties of Wykeham's school was that it was not, as most previous schools had been, a monastic school. But for the presence of commoners, this difference would not have been so obvious; and the procession of early Wykehamists, gowned and tonsured, and destined for the Church, winding two and two up Hills, might have eventually become and remained a procession of Seminarists, such as to-day is seen on the Pincian Hill. As it is, no doubt the effect of the commoner element of the school has far distanced Wykeham's conception, but the development springs from his original idea of a great educational foundation for boys of all sorts.

It remains to notice some other provisions of the statutes to see how they have stood the test of time. Scholars still wear gowns, as provided by the statutes,

though not of the statutory length down to their ankles,[1] and of a colour (black) which the statutes forbade. The Winchester gown is not, like the Eton or University gown, a superfluous garment only put on for occasions, but with its sleeved waistcoat underneath it answers the purpose of coat and waistcoat. The regulations as to admission of scholars are dealt with hereafter; but one class, the Founder's Kin, were exempt from all restrictions as to admission, and were allowed to remain at Winchester considerably past the usual age until there was a vacancy at New College for them, which must account for the unexpected provision in the statutes that scholarships are vacated by marriage. The privileges of Founder's Kin were abolished in 1858. The claim was always investigated with jealousy by the College, who naturally did not wish to curtail their privileges of nomination more than necessary; but among undisputed claimants were the families of Wickham, Fiennes (the family name of Lord Saye and Sele), Uvedale, and Champneys, descendants of the sister and collateral relations of the celibate Founder. As an instance of the value attached to being of Founder's Kin, it may be mentioned that James Russell Lowell stated that his family preserved proofs of their kinship to the Founder, though they had been settled in the United States over two hundred years.

Probably nothing would surprise the Founder in the present appearance of Winchester more than the

[1] The original length may be seen from the brass represented on p. 29.

great *hinterland* of playgrounds which has gradually been developed from College — Meads, Lavender Meads, New Field, and Dogger's Close—spreading their lawns to the sunlight almost as far as St. Cross. To Wykeham it seemed enough to give to boys beautiful buildings, and a matchless opportunity for the study of good learning therein; and, so far from providing games, he discouraged any such waste of precious time and risk to precious buildings. "No scholar, Fellow, or servant," he says, "shall keep hunting dogs, nets, ferrets or hawks, or shall go fishing or hunting, or shall shoot with a bow or throw anything in or about the College, whence damage may be done to the Chapel, Cloisters or buildings of the said College."

The same natural anxiety of an architect and Founder for his fabric and his cause of good learning is seen in the following quaint enactment, shortly translated from the statutes:

"Item. Forasmuch as uproarious and inordinate sports in the Chapel, Cloisters and Hall may damage and disfigure their walls, stalls, pictures, and windows: now we forbid all such sports, and the throwing of stones and balls and anything else therein. Item, inasmuch as below the said Hall is the school-room wherein scholars should study, who by wrestlings, dancings, leapings, singings, clamours, tumults and inordinate noises, and the spilling of water, beer and other liquids, in the said Hall, may be sore hindered from their studies and may sustain grave damage to their books and clothes: now we forbid all such doings, and each offender shall pay for the damage done by himself in such matters."

It must not be supposed from this enactment that

Wykehamists were a particularly noisy and irreligious body; for such celebrations as those of the Boy Bishop, and other festivals, were regularly observed by dancing and games in churches and chapels; and Wykeham's objection was not on the ground of profanity, but of possible damage to his much-loved edifice.

Before leaving the statutes we must mention the most interesting clause of all, namely that containing the institution of the Prefect system at Winchester; but this will be dealt with later on.

The following is the list of masters for Short Half, 1900: the head master and second master and chaplains alone belong to the foundation.

Head Master.

Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D.

Second Master.

M. J. Rendall, M.A.

Assistant Masters and Tutors.

F. Morshead, M.A.	L. L. Garbutt, M.A.
C. Griffith, M.A.	Rev. G. M. A. Hewett, M.A.
E. J. Turner, M.A.	J. A. Fort, M.A.
R. G. K. Wrench, B.A.	H. J. Hardy, M.A.
Rev. J. T. Bramston, M.A.[1]	Rev. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.[1]
T. Kensington, M.A.	E. H. Buckland, B.A.
Rev. W. P. Smith, M.A.[1]	R. L. A. Du Pontet, M.A.
E. D. A. Morshead, M.A.	Rev. A. G. Bather, M.A.
W. B. Croft, M.A.	Rev. F. P. David, M.A.[1]
A. K. Cook, M.A.	C. Godfrey, M.A.
H. C. Steel, B.A.	R. K. Parr, B.A.
J. S. Furley, M.A.	G. M. Bell, B.A.

R. L. G. Irving.

[1] Chaplains.

Considering that Winchester has turned out so many schoolmasters for other schools, it is perhaps not surprising that a large majority of its own masters also should be Winchester men. At the same time it is curious that there has seldom been any Etonian representative on the staff at Winchester. The headmastership is not necessarily restricted to a Wykehamist or to a clergyman. The Visitor is the Bishop of Winchester for the time being. The present Bursar, Mr. T. F. Kirby, is also auditor of Eton College, and is the author of several books on the antiquities of Winchester.

THE COLLEGE SEAL.
(From Radclyffe.)

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

WYKEHAMICAL RELICS.

Leather beer jacks, four-twigged birch, outrider's buff coat (seventeenth century).

CHAPTER III

HISTORY

THE history of Winchester has been very fully traced from College records, account rolls, and correspondence, and without attempting to go over the ground again in detail we may try to realize some of the more interesting facts about the school in its early days, and especially the life of the schoolboys. Five hundred years have made a considerable change in the condition of schoolboys, a change greatly to their comfort. A Winchester man to-day certainly would not care to exchange his lot with his early predecessors on such important subjects as duration of the holidays, games, getting up in the morning, hours of work, and meals. In the first place, there were no regular holidays. None are provided for in the statutes, and though the College accounts show that the number of scholars would diminish slightly for a short space about Whitsuntide and August (when there appears to have been an optional holiday for those who had anywhere to go to), yet it was not until 1518, after a term of a hundred and twenty years, that College for the first time was quite emptied for a week. The only remark about holidays in the statutes is to the effect that absence from College for more than a month in a

year vacated a scholarship; so that, allowing for the time it would take to get to and from any distant part of England, a scholar's annual time at home was very limited. Besides, it was not always easy to get fetched home, and this difficulty lasted down to comparatively recent times to judge from the following letter[1] from a Gentleman Commoner at Winchester to his father in 1682.

"Winton May the 18 1682.

"Sr

"I am afraid that our Letters doe miscarry for this is the fift Letter I have writ to you since I recieved one from you;[2] now I Desire to Let you understand that we shall Breack up on the Whensday before holy thursday:[3] And Sr I would desire you to Let your horses be here on the Satterday following that I may be Going on Bloddy munday[4] upon which day all the Children[5] and Commoners and Gentleman Commoners Goe home & after that day noe body stays but some of the Children which the warden makes stay here for some notorious action they have commited. Sr I being a Commoner in the Coledge I cant stay after the time which I might if I was as Mr. Coper[6] is. I write this to you Sr to let you know that we Cannot stay after the time because I thought you might not know but that you might send for me to or three days after the time as you used

[1] From the Verney MSS. For the answer see p. 46.

[2] He had already written a shorter letter in very similar terms to his father dated 7th May, asking for the horses to be sent.

[3] Ascension Day.

[4] No explanation, or other example, of the Monday after Ascension Day being so called is forthcoming. We know that Friday at Winchester was called *sanguinolenta* because it was the weekly flogging day, and possibly the final punishments of the half were administered on the last Monday. But it seems unlikely that the boy is here using a school expression in writing to his father.

[5] Scholars.

[6] Cooper (a commoner) lodged in Winchester with his mother.

to doe when I was at Bister,[1] but such a thing was here never known for Gentleman Commoners to be sent for after the time it would be a very Great disGrace, besides I doe not know whether the warden will Let me stay after the time.

"This is all at present from him who is and Ever will be S^r^ your most dutyfull and obedient Son

"RALPH VERNEY."

As to games, there were none in our modern sense. Exercise consisted of the curious custom, which lasted down to 1868, of walking in procession to Hills, a distance of about a mile. This practice of going *ad montem* evidently existed from early times, as it was transplanted from Winchester to Eton in 1452, and the way up Hills is carefully shown in a drawing of Winchester College in 1460. Possibly archery and games at ball, which are expressly forbidden in the precincts of College, took place from the first on Hills, which we know was used as a playground later on.

Getting up was fixed by matins, sung daily between four and six o'clock a.m. Breakfast was apparently not served till nine, and was looked on as a concession to weakness fit for the younger scholars only. The two main meals were dinner at noon and evening supper. From Thursday night to Saturday noon bread and cheese were the only food, and during Lent there was no meat. The lesson conveyed by one of the corbel heads over the kitchen window, which represents "Excess, as a head, vomiting from surfeit," was hardly necessary. Still, it is a mistake to assume a system of starvation from these details. The fasts were, of course, merely the usual abstinence of the

[1] Bicester, where he was at a preparatory school.

period; and when a schoolboy poet at Winchester, about 1650, speaks of the conclusion of dinner as "when we have satisfied our howling stomachs" (*latrantes stomachos*), he does not suggest that, though hungry before the meal, they had not enough to appease their appetites. Indeed, he carefully details the regular distribution of the beef and mutton at table. Beer brewed by the College has from the first been a regular article of consumption, generally small in quality but considerable in quantity, as may be judged from the size of the black leather "jacks," no longer used, but still to be seen at Winchester. There are three degrees of comparison in the beer, namely ordinary "swipes," "Warden's ale"—a stronger brew, and "Huff," which rivals the best audit ale of any College. Before tea was introduced beer was drunk at all meals, and even after the introduction of tea, beer continued to be brewed as if it was the only beverage. Thus, when the present Warden entered upon his office, two hogsheads of "swipes" used to be sent into his house every week, whether he wanted them or not, besides as much "Warden's ale" as he wished. The latter variety is not now brewed.

As to the subjects studied, we can only suppose that the scholars continued on the lines in which they were supposed by the statutes to be grounded before admission, namely "reading, plain-song,[1] and Old Donatus." Ælius Donatus was a celebrated grammarian of the

[1] The text issuing from the mouth of the scholar on the opposite page—"I will sing the mercies of God for ever"—is supposed to refer to his plain-song.

BRASS IN HEADBOURNE WORTHY CHURCH.
" Here lies John Kent, formerly a scholar of the New College of Winchester." D. 1434.

fourth century, tutor to St. Jerome, and his grammar was in general use in the Middle Ages. The art of grammar, which Wykeham constantly refers to as his

ideal of education, no doubt meant Latin generally; and Latin was practically the only subject studied. There was none of that variety of subjects by which the modern schoolboy's brain is on the striking of an hour suddenly switched from Æschylus to Acoustics. The old-time scholars had but one subject, and they talked it constantly.

As to school clothes in early days, an outfit for two brothers in 1395 includes 24 pairs of shoes, "$5\frac{3}{4}$ yards of russet cloth for summer wear 8*s.* 7*d.*, 2 sets of fur for winter wear 4*s.*"

Every scholar had to receive the tonsure before the end of his first year as the first step in taking "orders." This head-shaving was performed by the porter, who was also the barber, and the following items occur in the inventory of contents of the Porter's Lodge or Barbaria in 1413: 3 basins, 6 shaving cloths, 4 razors. In present times College inferiors (such as have not the privileges of prefects) have to remove their hats in Chamber Court, but since the Reformation they have not been required to remove their hair. No doubt the disappearance of the tonsure accounts also for the disappearance of the hood with which scholars' gowns were originally provided as a shelter for shorn scalps. Head-shaving became the fashion again at Winchester when periwigs came to be worn in Charles II.'s reign, as appears from the following letter from the Verney MSS.:

"S^{r} "Aprill y^{e}: 13: 1682.

"When I was with you at London you was Speaken Concerning my heare being shaved of and my wearing a periwig which then I was very much Against it but Everybody here

admires [wonders] that I will not have it Cut & say that it is the worst head of heare that Ever they saw therefore if you please I will have it Cut off here: here is a man which sells Good periwigs if you will be please to Let me know what price you are willing to bestoo on own. My chamber fellow will Cut of his heare this Spring; a many of my Sholefellows doe weare periwigs And I am willing to weare one if you are willing, not Else. Nothing shall be done without your Consent. . . ."

We have seen that the fourteenth century schoolboy was not happily situated compared with his present successors; still, there were some consolations which he enjoyed in the days when the College had to keep in touch with the great, and dispensed a royal hospitality to its visitors. Details of entertainments given to Henry IV. and the uncle of Henry V. are preserved, the wine, confectionery, and jugglers; and when the Yorkists came in, we may suppose that the scholars looked with becoming awe on a lion sent for their inspection by Edward IV., and two bears sent by the Duke of Clarence. It must have been a thrilling occasion when, in 1415, a messenger brought to College the news of a great battle "apud Agyncourt in Pecardiâ in festo Sanctorum Crispini et Crispiani," and received 6*s.* 8*d.* for his news. One of the prisoners from Agincourt, Lewis by name, was bought by the College from his captors and installed as French cook. We can imagine the boys taking care that "Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by" without making Lewis recount his unfortunate battle adventures. It will be remembered that Shakespeare makes Pistol get two hundred crowns for his Agincourt prisoner, but Lewis only cost the College 20*s.* 4*d.*

Most important of all were the numerous visits of Henry VI. in 1440 and subsequent years, when he studied the working of Winchester previous to the foundation of Eton. When Eton was opened he transplanted from Winchester the head master (Waynflete), six scholars, the statutes, the cloth for the scholars' gowns, and a lump of the soil of Winchester which it took five men to dig up. In return he conferred many benefits and handsome gifts upon Winchester; and the good feeling between the two schools, witnessed by an agreement of mutual protection made in 1448 between them and their respective University sister-colleges, New College, Oxford, and King's, Cambridge, still survives.

An important change in the work at Winchester began about the end of the first century of the school's existence, namely the introduction of the study of Greek, largely due to the influence of one of the greatest of Wykehamists, William Grocyn, who entered College in 1463, studied Greek abroad, and was called by Erasmus "the patron and leader of us all."

Greek composition, however, made but very gradual progress at Winchester. When Edward VI. visited the school, forty-one copies of Latin elegiacs were written in his honour, and only one copy of very indifferent Greek iambics, while one poet used both languages mixed. When Elizabeth was welcomed, the number of Greek versifiers had risen to five; and in 1658 we find Greek appearing in an epitaph in Cloisters. There seems to have been one practical inconvenience about the fame of Winchester for Greek,

in the number of needy Greeks who came to beg, if we may judge from such extracts as these from the list of alms given at College gate:

"1595. A poor Greek, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a Greek Archbishop, for redeeming Christians from captivity, 6*s.*; sundry Greeks, 6*s.*

"1609. Two Greek Travellers, 1*s.*; two poor Greeks, 2*s.*; a Greek who was collecting money [object not stated], 10*s.*; a Greek Archbishop, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

It is curious that Winchester, which introduced the study of Greek at school, recently took a leading part towards abolishing it as a compulsory subject for entrance. This was done on the ground that Greek may be learnt with less labour and more profit a few years later; but to some people Greek, like vaccination, seems a precarious matter, which had best be made compulsory from an early age or it may soon be omitted altogether.

The history of the beginning of Winchester is the most interesting portion to dwell on, and the rest can be dealt with in outline, as many details will be added in describing the buildings. Winchester and Eton, by the timely death of Henry VIII., and by being treated on the same footing as the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, survived the general dissolution of monasteries and colleges. Several alterations on Protestant lines were, however, made in the Chapel and in the College customs. The following quaint story as to the Reformation at Winchester is told by Strype. In about the year 1536, when John White, a staunch Catholic, was head master, William Ford, a no less zealous Protestant, was second master; who to gratify

his conscientious feelings tied a long cord to all the "golden images" in Chapel, linking them together. Then after midnight, being alone in his chamber (which was over against the Chapel door), he tugged at one end of the cord and pulled all the images to the ground with a crash, which aroused the College—all except Ford, who was found in bed ostentatiously asleep when his chamber was entered. Ford afterwards "led a dog's life among them," being constantly railed at, and finally assaulted at night by King's Gate with staves, and had it not been for the protection of his fox-fur gown collar, it had gone hardly with him. As it was, he was left for dead, and eventually "rolled" to College.

There are some difficulties about this story, but it is probably founded on fact, and is to some extent confirmed, in that Ford's act closely resembled the practice of tying a string on to boys' toes at night in order to pull them suddenly out of bed (known Wykehamically as "toefitying"), which was very common in old days at Winchester, and is much dwelt on in old accounts of College life. The author of "School Life at Winchester College" thus describes the proceeding of "toefityer" in pulling boys out of bed, about the year 1840:

"He fixed a fishing-reel, with its line, to the leg of his washing-stool;[1] and having passed the end of the line through a staple fastened to the post in the centre of the room, he then tied it to other lines equal in number to the boys in Chamber. Having secured each line to the toe of a boy, he then proceeded to wind

[1] Writing-table. See p. 193.

up the reel briskly, the effect being that, in a twinkling, he had all the boys standing in a bouquet round the post with one leg extended."

Sometimes the other end of the string would be attached to the window bar of a chamber, so that the pulling could be done from outside in Chamber Court. Thus Ford's proceeding is very closely paralleled. It is satisfactory to know that in these more tolerant times images in Chapel, and inferiors in chambers, remain undisturbed at night by such usages.

Some panelling painted for the marriage of Philip and Mary at Winchester, decorated with heads of the royal pair and the monogram of the Warden,[1] was recently discovered in College.

In 1666, at the time of the Great Plague, Winchester was seriously afflicted, and most of the scholars were sent five miles to a farm at Crawley.[2] Here they seem to have spent a pleasant time, as the College paid £2 "for damage to the hay owing to the games of the children," who seem to have played

[1] John White, who remained a strong Romanist throughout his life. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, being then Bishop of Winchester, he preached a funeral sermon on the late Queen Mary from the text, "Laudari mortuos magis quam viventes." He recommended obedience to the new queen, but only on the ground "melior est canis vivus leone mortuo," declaring that "Maria optimam partem elegit." It is not surprising that he was sent to the Tower.

[2] Moundsmere, a farm thirteen miles from Winchester, was a similar resort, and was held by a tenant of the College with a reservation (which lasted down to 1887) that the scholars might "resort, come, and remain there for avoiding the plague or any such pestilential sickness."

on in the hayfields unplagued even by the reflection that all flesh is as grass. On this occasion also *9d.* was paid for tar and pitch to purge the chambers of the scholars, and *4d.* for incense to disinfect the Chapel. In a valley called "Long Hills," near Winchester, may still be seen the mounds over the plague pits, to the making of which the College contributed £1, though whether they contributed any to the filling of the pits we do not know.

Returning now to the Elizabethan era, it has been generally supposed that a certain Latin poem by a scholar giving an extremely minute and detailed picture of life at Winchester was to be ascribed to that period, but it has lately been shown by Mr. J. S. Cotton[1] that the poem must be placed a century later.

Winchester is connected with the Gunpowder Plot through Henry Garnett, who entered College in 1567, and became a Jesuit priest, and suffered at Tyburn as being privy to the plot. Sir Henry Wotton was a prominent Wykehamist in the reign of James I., in whose service he acted as an ambassador. He is the author of the saying that "an ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." During the Civil War the College authorities, headed by the wise Warden Harris, steered a judicious middle course, having friends on both sides, but especially among the Cromwellians, of whom Nathaniel Fiennes and Nicholas Love, both influential persons, were Wykehamists. Fiennes with a party of horse had

[1] "The Wykehamist," July, 1899.

quarters for one night in College on December 12th, 1642, at a cost to the College of £21 16*s.*, chiefly in hard cash paid to the soldiers. It may have been due to this judicious payment, as well as to the fact that Fiennes was a Wykehamist, that no harm was done even to the statues of St. Mary of Winchester over the gates, and that the Founder's tomb among others in the cathedral escaped undamaged.

The College had indeed an armoury of its own, whose accounts may be traced from the days of bows and arrows down to repeating pistols, but it does not seem to have been seriously used in the Civil War, to judge from the fact that in 1648 a payment of 1*s.* 3*d.* was made for converting a breastplate into a chafing dish.

Charles II. began to build a palace at Winchester, but unfortunately for the school the idea was given up. It was on one of the king's visits in connection with this project that the God-fearing Wykehamist Ken firmly declined to allow Nell Gwynn to have the use of his prebendal house. Ken wrote a celebrated manual of Prayers for Winchester scholars, still given to Confirmation candidates in College. Ken was afterwards one of the Seven Bishops, in company with two other Wykehamists, the Bishops of Ely and St. Asaph. One of the judges at the trial (Holloway) was also of Winchester.

In the following century the College was suspected of Jacobite leanings. In 1717 the Grand Jury "presented" the College for disaffection; and in the next year a letter came from a Secretary of State to the

Warden complaining that "many of the youths at Winchester School came into the Church [cathedral] in the middle of Divine Service in a very extraordinary and indecent manner with Rue and Time in their Breasts, and some with mourning hat-bands on their hats," and desiring that they should be whipped for wearing these Jacobite badges.

During the '45 Winchester was represented among the Jacobites by young Lord Elcho, who went almost straight from school to the Stuart army, but quarrelled with Prince Charles Edward on the field of Culloden. The supposed Jacobite tendencies of Winchester had a very depressing effect on the numbers of commoners. Later in the century the school had its own rebellions to deal with. The first was in 1793, which broke out in consequence of the punishment of the whole school for the disobedience of one in going to listen to a militia band in the Cathedral Close, which had been put out of bounds. The spirit of the French Revolution, or, more likely, the discontent caused by bad food and the mismanagement of the head master, Dr. Warton, may have contributed to this revolt, which lasted several days, during which the authorities were shut out of College, cobblestones were carried from Chamber Court to the top of Middle Gate to be used as missiles, and the assistance of the magistrates had to be called in. At last, after a good deal of speaking with the enemy in the gate, an amnesty was agreed on; but the quarrel broke out again and ended in the expulsion of thirty-seven, including two budding generals, Sir C. Dalbiac and Sir Lionel Smith and

Bishop Mant. Lord Seaton, of Peninsular fame, was in the school at the time, but was not expelled.

The second rebellion, that of 1818, was more generally joined in by commoners than the first, but was a much shorter affair, the boys being tempted from their stronghold by a promise that they should go home for a fortnight; but on emerging they found themselves treacherously ambuscaded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Five scholars and fifteen commoners were expelled, including Lord Chancellor Hatherley and Sir Alexander Malet, the diplomatist.

CHAPTER IV

COMMONERS—THEIR PAST AND PRESENT

THERE were originally two classes of commoners:

1. *Commoners in College* or *Gentlemen Commoners.* These were limited in number to ten, and were to be sons of influential families friendly to the school.
2. *Commoners not in College.* These were not limited in number, and already, in 1412, there were from eighty to one hundred of them.

Unlike the scholars, of whose names with some biographical notes a complete record exists from the foundation,[1] the names of commoners have not been fully preserved, though a great many are recorded. Indeed, Winchester has a more complete record of its members than any other old school. The books of the Seneschal of Hall and other lists preserve the names of many early commoners, and from 1653 down to the present time complete lists of the whole school in their divisions, with the Fellows, masters, and choristers, are preserved in "Long Rolls" with the exception of a few years. Long Roll is still annually

[1] These have been published by Mr. Kirby, "A List of the Wardens, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint Mary College of Winchester near Winchester," 1888.

printed in the form of a long scroll with the names of scholars and commoners, and their Christian names in Latin. Many of the earlier specimens, which were in manuscript, have beautifully executed headings with the College arms. Thanks to the zeal of an old commoner, Mr. C. W. Holgate, who has added considerably to the collection himself, the early Rolls in existence between 1653 and 1721 have been printed, and the whole series been thoroughly analyzed and appreciated as the most remarkable series of school lists in existence.[1] Specimens of the collection may be seen in the Memorial Building.

In 1653, the first year for which a Long Roll is in existence, there were only 23 commoners. The numbers kept gradually mounting till they reached 100 in 1731. Under Dr. Harris as head master, in 1693 they touched 86; but in 1717 they were as low as 20, probably owing to the supposed Jacobite sympathies of the College. Dr. Burton, the head master who did most for commoners until Dr. Ridding's time, raised the number to 123 in 1734; but in 1751, after the second Jacobite affair, they were as low as 8. The number steadily rose again to over 100 in 1779; but school troubles and rebellions began under Dr. Warton, who left only 57. Dr. Goddard (head master 1793-1809) soon raised the numbers. No rebellion occurred during his tenure of office, as he was beloved and respected; and the effect of his headmastership is indicated not only by the numbers of commoners rising to

[1] See "Winchester Long Rolls, 1653-1721." Transcribed and edited by C. W. Holgate, 1899.

over 130, but by the success of many of his pupils in after life, among whom may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Cranworth, Lord Eversley (Speaker), Lord Chief Justice Erle, the first Lords Taunton and Northbrook (the latter being Chancellor of the Exchequer), two bishops, some distinguished Peninsular soldiers, and Thomas Arnold (Dr. Arnold of Rugby).

Dr. Moberly, in 1836, took over 124 commoners from his predecessor, Dr. Williams, and he left 173 when he went in 1867; but the numbers had fallen in the interval as low as 63 in 1855, owing to the unhealthiness of "New Commoners" (since abolished). Dr. Ridding took over 173 and left 337 commoners, and these numbers have been constantly maintained since under the present headmastership, with a slight increase as accommodation has been gradually enlarged in the houses.

Much less is known of the details of early life among commoners than among the scholars. The commoners in College inhabited the room over Fifth chamber, and later some of them were accommodated in the rooms of the Fellows and in the Warden's house. We can obtain a lively picture of a gentleman commoner in College in 1682, from the letters[1] of Ralph Verney, who went to Winchester in that character in February of that year. His father rode from London with him to start him at Winchester, and the trials of the journey in winter support his opinion: "I like Winchester Schoole Best, *were it not for the Remoteness*, and Eaton next, and Westminster worst."

[1] Verney MSS.

Mr. Verney says they

"passed Thorough many Blustering winds, and Stormes of Snow, & much cold, and Arabias Disertas atque Desertas Rather than English Ground, . . . over difficult wayes and Badd (by reason of snow baling under ffoot)."

They stopped the night *en route* at Farnham, calling on the Bishop (Morley) who gave them a commendation to his chaplain, Ken, then a Fellow of Winchester. Having reached Winchester,

"we wayted on Mr Warden, and from thence wee wayted on our cousin ffines[1] at his Chamber, where wee met Mr Harris the Schoole master, who are Both very fine Gentlemen, and were highly civill and obliging to us, Entertayned us at Both their Chambers, made us Dine wth them in the Hall, and walkt about with us within the Praecincts of the Colledge and shewed us All: chose one Mr Thomas Terry to Be my sonnes Tutor,[2] who seemes to Be a solid Discreet youth, and Mr Harris sayes He is one of the best, if not the best scholar in the Schoole of his standing, though Hee Bee not yet a Praepositor, and moreover that Hee is of a Sweete (pray turne over the Leafe) Disposition: and Then Mr Harris sent Him, and Mr Windham my Sonnes Chamber ffellow, to show my Sonne All about the Towne, wch They Didd, and Brought Him about 5 a clock after noone unto my Inne at the Signe of the Sunne kept by one Mr Holloway. . . . So I made Mr Windham and Mr Terry Stay and Suppe with mee: the father of this young Windham is a Nephew of Judge Windhams: & to Be short about this Businesse I gave young Terry a Guinny, & Mr Harris ffoure by the Advice of M^r^ ffines, who were Both as civill and obliging, and did me as much Honor as could Be expected or Desired;

[1] Pharamus Fiennes, Fellow of Winchester.

[2] It seems to have been customary to assign a senior scholar as tutor to a gentleman commoner, just as seniors have always been tutors to juniors in College. Terry was about sixteen at this time, and Verney was fifteen.

I Have not seen the Usher[1] yet, But I Designe Him 3 Guinnys[2] by the same advice, and Dr Towneshend is now Gone to Mr ffines this morning Being the 9th and I am following so soone as my Sonne is upp.[3] I am Buying Ticking, and ffeathers, and curtains, and Blankets and Rugg, so that I am very Busy . . ."

A full list of the boy's outfit is preserved as follows:

"January the 26th 168½.

"A Note taken of my sonne Ralph Verney's Linnen, which Hadd with Him, when Hee went to Winchester.[4]

1 Payre of new flaxen Sheetes markt E.V. in blew thredd at a corner. [The marks are similarly mentioned throughout.] 1 Payre of older flaxen Sheetes. 1 Holland Pillowber. 1 Holland Pillowber. 6 flaxen Napkins. 6 Dyaper Napkins. 2 flaxen towells. 3 Payres of new Dimoty Drawers. 5 new Holland Shirts. 5 Payres of new Holland Sleeves markt V and an eyelidd Hole atoppe in black Silk. 1 old Payre of Holland Sleeves. 4 New musline plain Cravats. 3 payres of little Hand Cuff Holland. 10 Handkerchers. 1 payre of Ruffles. 2 Cloth sutes. 1 New Hayre Camelot[5] Coate lined with blew Shalloone.[6] 2 Black Hatts one Caster[7] the other felt. 1 new payre of Bootes and spurs & spurr Lethers. 2 payres of black worsted Stockins. 3 payres of new Gloves. 1 Great New Box. 1 Sylver Porringer. 1 Sylver Spoone.

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[1] Mr. Horne.

[2] The laudable practice of tipping schoolboys, which has happily survived, seems to have extended to tipping schoolmasters at this time.

[3] Ralph Verney seems to have celebrated his first morning at Winchester by "thoking" (*i.e.*, staying in bed).

[4] There are two copies preserved of this inventory. No doubt one was taken by young Verney to Winchester.

[5] Camel's hair cloth.

[6] Woollen stuff, so called from Chalons, where it was first made.

[7] Imitation beaver made of rabbit's fur.

1 New Brush. 1 Sylver Issue Plate [1] with two payres of Stayres on it and 2 little Sylver Hookes belonging thereunto."

Dr. Ken, who as a Fellow had a chamber and one or two attics in College, appears to have lent young Verney a bed. "You Give mee no Account," writes his father, "concerning Doctor Ken's Bedd, whether He Hath his owne again, & you Have yours, or whether you are acquainted with that Excellent Man, who, by what I Heare of Him, must needs Excell in Goodnesse beyound the Superlative Degree, so that I am extremely Desirous that you should Have a ffriendship with Him, and then pray make good use of it."

We also hear some details as to the elaborate gown which he wore as a gentleman commoner. His father writes:

"*For Mr Ralph Verney, a Gentleman Commoner within the Colledge in Winchester in Hantshire.*

"London ye 13th of March 168½.

"CHILD

"This is to Lett you know that I have sent You this very Day yr Hatt and Hatt case, & 5 dozen and a halfe of Loopes and Buttons for yr Gowne according to ye Taylour's note, wch I think are Hansome, & so Doth everybody that Hath seene them. . . ."

There seems to have been some mistake about the loops, Fiennes, ordering by mistake an additional set

[1] When a vein was opened in the neck, a silver pea was inserted to prevent it closing, and the plate was used to keep the pea in its place, and was fastened round the neck with hooks and stayers. The boy was constantly in doctor's hands.

for young Verney, who was his cousin. The boy writes to his father:

"I Received your 5 dozen and halfe of Lopes which you sent me and since that I Received a Letter from you by which I understand that you have bespoke 3 dozen & halfe of more Lopes which is meerly mony throne away for when I have them I cannot tell what to doe with them. I wonder my Cozen fines would doe such a thing and never Let me know of it; I had Lopes a nough before. . . ."

We get some idea as to the teaching of music at Winchester at this time by the following letter from Mr. Verney to his son (20th March, 168½):

"Meethinkes ten shillings a Moneth and x shillings entrance is a great deale to Give to a singing Master[1] at Winchester, though Hee comes to teach you in y^r^ Chamber, for I presume that you are not the only person that he comes to teach within the Colledge, I would know How often He will come in a Moneth for that Price, and How much a Quarter or a Moneth he Hath of those that come to Him at his Schoole: I am willing you should Learne to sing. But as to y^r^ Learning to Play upon ye fflageolet, I Do by no meanes approve of it, and my Reason is because I am affrayed it will injure y^r^ Lippe, by Bringing Humeurs to it. . . ."

In answer to the boy's urgent request to be fetched home for the holidays,[2] his father sends the following:

"May 25th 1682.

"I have sent Wood & Dick[3] for you with a great Portmantle to Bring y^r^ Linnen & Cloathes, and Stockings and Shoes: you must Ride in y^r^ Cordebeck Hatt[4] and you may ffill my Portmantle with what else you will, as for the Keyes of y^r^ Trunk you

[1] The organist in College at this time was Reading, composer of "Domum."

[2] See p. 26.

[3] Two servants.

[4] A kind of woollen *chapeau*, so called from Caudebec in Normandy.

may Bring in y^r^ Pocket, but for y^r^ Trunk or anything else wch you leave Lockd up therein, or in a Box, it wilbee safe enough where it is.

"You must go & take y^r^ Leave hansomely of Mr Warden and present my Service to Him, the Like you must Do to Cosen Fiennes, Dr Ken, Mrs Cooper, Mr Horne y^r^ Usher, Mr Thomas Peachman,[1] if they Bee at Winchester. I Have writt to Mr Harriss y^r^ Schoolemaster, yet present my Service to him neverthelesse and to y^r^ Tutor Mr Thomas Terry.

"I would Have you come away as earely as you can Gett out on Munday next, for I would Have you Lye at Wallingford[2] that night, and then you'll Have but an Easey Dayes journey Home on Tuesday next, for I will Have you Ride very Gently, because my Horses are out of Case & I will not Have them Haggled, Therefore I charge you Do not Gallop at all."

School reports from Dr. Harris, head master, and Terry, his scholar-tutor, show that the boy was more bent on travel than on learning, though his conduct was excellent. Dr. Sherrugg (Sharrock), a friend with whom he spent an exeat of a few days at Easter, says: "He hates lewdness & intemperance but He publickly professeth that he hates also his book like a Toad, and that which he calls ye Nastiness of ye Lodging & eating in the Colledg & the drudgery of the Schoole."

Commoners in College no longer exist. They reached their zenith under Dr. Burton (1724-66), and an interesting collection of portraits of several of his gentlemen commoners, of lineaments and lineage alike distinguished, is to be seen in the second master's dining-room. Like Ralph Verney, they

[1] A Fellow.

[2] Wallingford is over two-thirds of the way from Winchester to Claydon, Bucks, where the boy lived.

wear wigs and handsome gowns. They were painted between 1731-8 by one Wood or Wrood; and though, like the kings at Holyrood, they are evidently the work of one painter, they fortunately have not such a strong facial resemblance to each other.

As to commoners not in College, although as far as their health and comfort is concerned, the disappearance of their old abodes need not be regretted, it is a pity that there are but few visible signs left of their antiquity, which is as great as that of any part of the school. Three periods may be distinguished in their way of living.

1st. They were "street commoners" or "oppidans," lodging independently near College: some of them possibly living in St. Elizabeth's College, which stood on the site of the Warden's Garden, and in the Sustern Spital, or Sisters' Hospital.

2nd. Quarters were provided for them under the care of the head master.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century additional rooms were built at the back of the present second master's house, with a view to boarding commoners in, and these quaint brick structures still remain. Dr. Burton carried on this work in College, and also built a head master's boarding house in the precincts of the Sisters' Hospital, thereby founding "Old Commoners," as a permanent quarter for commoners. No doubt some commoners who were sent to Winchester under the charge of their own tutors continued for a time to live as oppidans, in the manner in which Smollett makes Peregrine Pickle (1751) attend the

Photo. *Elliott and Fry.*

DR. RIDDING, BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL, FORMERLY
HEAD MASTER OF WINCHESTER.

school under the charge of Mr. Jolter, and in which Thackeray in "Esmond" sends young Lord Castlewood to Winchester under Mr. Tusher for governor.

Nothing now remains of "Old Commoners," which was rebuilt as "New Commoners" in 1839-43. This new abode turned out to be unhealthy, and made way for the third and present arrangement, that of separate tutors' houses, the first of which was opened in 1859. In 1869 Dr. Ridding closed "New Commoners," and distributed his boarders among the existing houses. This was, of course, a great sacrifice on Dr. Ridding's part, and he exhibited a similar public spirit in acquiring New Field for the school. During the year 1869, which was an interregnum between the extinction of the old and the inauguration of the new Governing Body, Dr. Ridding made use of his free hand to carry out beneficial changes, which would have taken years for any Body to decide upon. Many of Dr. Ridding's boarders went to Culver's Close (Bramston's) and Culver Lea (Sergeant's), and these two houses, with the other two houses close by in Culver's Close, came to be known specially as "Commoners." The other five houses are for distinction in football and other purposes known as "Old Tutors' Houses," "Old Houses," or "Houses" simply. The fluctuations of the numbers of commoners, already mentioned, may thus be traced partly to the individual capacity of different head masters, and partly to the various forms of accommodation from time to time provided. The following are the present boarding-houses, with their distinguishing letters:

A. *Chernocke House.*

Rev. H. J. Wickham	1859
Rev. W. P. Smith	1888
J. S. Furley, Esq.	1894

B. *Kingsgate Street.*

Rev. H. E. Moberly	1860
A. J. Toye, Esq.	1880
J. A. Fort, Esq.	1899

C. *Southgate Hill.*

Rev. J. T. H. Du Boulay	1862
A. K. Cook, Esq.	1893

D. *Culver House.*

Rev. W. A. Fearon	1868
T. Kensington, Esq.	1882

E. *Southgate Road.*

F. Morshead, Esq.	1868

F. *Southgate House.*

Rev. C. H. Hawkins	1869
E. H. Buckland, Esq.	1900

G. *Culver Lea.*

Rev. E. W. Sergeant	1869
C. B. Phillips, Esq.	1883
Rev. G. M. A. Hewett	1896

H. *Culver's Close.*

Rev. J. T. Bramston	1869

I. *Sunnyside.*

E. J. Turner, Esq.	1869

The houses all lie to the west of College, within easy reach. The two entrances chiefly used by commoners in coming from their houses to the school grounds and buildings are "Commoner Gate," leading from Kingsgate Street into Meads, close to gymnasium, and the gate by the head master's house leading from

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

MR. FORT'S HOUSE, KINGSGATE STREET.

College Street. The nearest house to Commoner Gate is "Fort's" in Kingsgate Street. It has lately undergone considerable alterations. Crossing Kings-

gate Street and going through St. Michael's Passage, we reach "Bramston's," and next "Kensington's" at the corner of Southgate Road, in which road also is "Morshead's," with "Hewett's" adjoining it and "Bramston's," and opening into Romans Road. These four stand, as we have said, on the original Culver's

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

DINING-HALL: MR. FORT'S HOUSE.

Close. Opposite "Kensington's," just across Southgate Road is "Hawkins's,"[1] behind which are "Cook's" and "Turner's," which is in Compton Road. Further to the north, in St. Thomas' Street, is "Furley's." This street is out of bounds, except for the purpose of going to "Furley's" house. While on the subject of

[1] Since September, 1900, "Buckland's."

the houses and their situations, we may mention the rules as to

BOUNDS.

"The whole Town, with the exception of College Street and Kingsgate Street, as far as the line of St. James' Lane and Canon Street (inclusive), is out of Bounds. But special leave may be given to Prefects and House Prefects by their House Masters to go into the Town between 12 o'clock and 2.

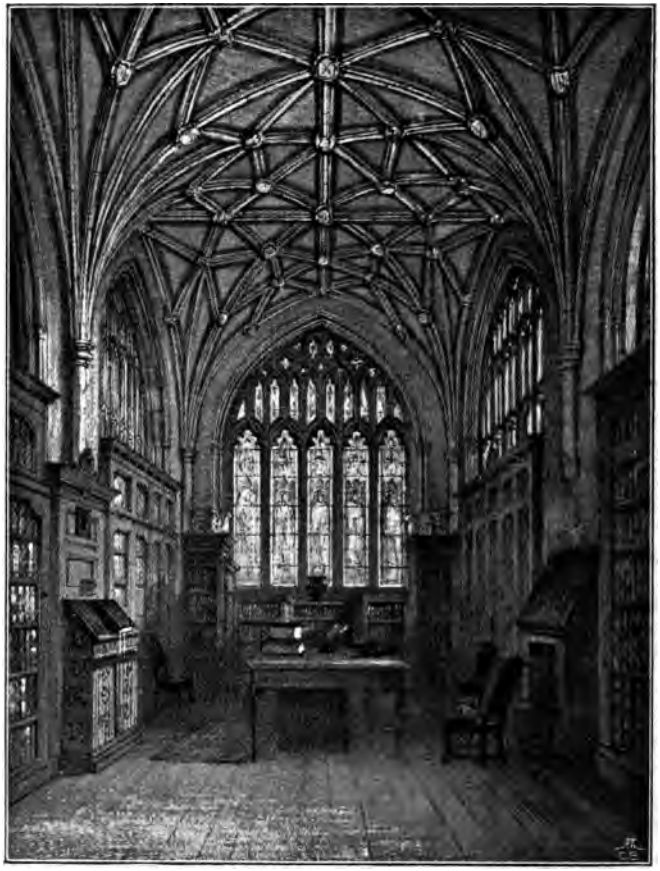
"St. Swithun Street is in Bounds for the Boys at Mr. Furley's, Mr. Cook's, and Mr. Turner's Houses.

"Boys are not allowed to go on to the Railway line or embankments, or into any houses except authorized Shops.

"College Street and Kingsgate Street are out of Bounds during all School-times; except that for Boys in Mr. Furley's and Mr. Fort's Houses Kingsgate Street is in Bounds, so far as is necessary for passing to and from their Houses.

"On Sunday Evenings, Boys are not allowed to go beyond the School Grounds.

"The School Bathing-place is out of Bounds between 2 and 3 p.m., and on Sundays after 1.30 for the rest of the day."



C. W. Radclyffe.

CHANTRY IN 1846.
(Then used as Library.)

CHAPTER V

THE BUILDINGS

WINCHESTER not only is, but looks, old. No demand is made upon the imagination of the visitor to picture the ancient buildings in his mind, for the fabric of College remains practically untouched in outward design since its first completion, except as regards the tower, the Warden's house, Seventh Chamber passage, and the alterations to the windows in Chamber Court.[1] With these exceptions the old exterior is little altered, though time has naturally not dealt so leniently with the interiors, which have had to conform to advancing ideas as to what is convenient in life and in worship.

Before describing the buildings in detail, it is well to remember that there have been four main building periods at Winchester. First, that of the Founder, and second, that of his immediate successors, during which two periods the greater part of College as it now stands was erected. The style of this period is Perpendicular of an early and pure description. The third period is chiefly that of the seventeenth

[1] Some of the windows in the second master's house have been recently restored to their original shape.

century, when sick-house and School were built in the Jacobean style, and additions were made to the Warden's house. The chief name to be connected with this period is that of Warden Nicholas. The fourth period is that extending over the last forty years, during which most of the houses, the class-rooms, fives and racquet courts, and gymnasium, have been built. The sanatorium and Memorial Building are the latest additions. The reader should refer to the plan at the end to get a clearer idea of these periods. With these preliminary remarks we will proceed to notice the buildings in detail.

College is generally approached from the Cathedral Close, and the precincts of the school are first entered on passing through Kingsgate, where Kingsgate Street and College Street form the important region of "shops," and here the Wykehamist's foot is upon his native heath. Just opposite Kingsgate is school shop. This shop, which has lately passed under the management of a school committee of masters and boys, does not, like most school shops, enjoy a monopoly, but competes with others in providing eatables. The Wykehamical spirit of independence very properly favours the policy of the "open door" in this direction, and there are several rival shops close by. School shop only supplies eatables, the supply of athletic things and so on being left to private shopkeepers. Turning to the left up College Street, we come to Wells', booksellers to the school. It is curious to observe that the Founder originally bought some of the land now occupied by "shops,"

but sold it again, having doubtless no idea of such an appendage to a school, and having made what he considered a sufficient provision of literature and food for his college.

Continuing up College Street, just beyond the head master's house is a gate leading through to class-rooms, but if it is open the visitor should resist the temptation of entering the school grounds this way, or he will get all his impressions in the wrong order, and it will be in vain for him that the architecture of Winchester is divided into periods. Passing the blank outer wall of the brewery, Outer Gate, the proper entrance, is reached. There is nothing magnificent about this approach and the frontage of College. It is almost oriental in the way in which the outside studiously avoids any suggestion to jealous eyes of the splendour within, or any parade of an outward magnificence which might invite an ill fate. With Wykeham this arrangement of having blank walls outside no doubt proceeded from motives of defence, and the same motives dictated the position of the site, close to the city wall, and with a good supply and protection of water on the east side.[1] On the right as one passes through Outer Gate into Outer Court is Porter's Lodge, where the present porter (Mr. Locke) has collected several interesting Winchester curiosities. Over the gateway are the the Bursary and Clerk's office.

[1] A person entering College through Outer Gate, and passing through Middle Gate into Chamber Court is walking nearly south.

OUTER COURT

Wykeham's plan was to put the offices and meaner buildings (such as the brewery and stables) with blank walls or only narrow windows in Outer Court as a defence to the more important buildings within. How then comes it, it may be asked, that he also put the house of his chief person (the warden) there, forming the eastern side of Outer Court? The answer is that he did not. The warden's rooms were originally over Middle Gate, and what is now his house was in Wykeham's scheme the college granary, a place doubtless of blank walls and narrow windows like the brewery. However, as the necessity of defending College became less likely to arise, and the ease and families of the wardens began to require a larger accommodation, the granary was converted into lodgings for the warden in 1597, the garden front being added a century later, and the present front on Outer Court, containing the College picture gallery, being built in 1832. The warden has a large garden commanding a striking view of the east window of Chapel. The clump of limes in Outer Court is known as "Paradise," a word frequently used in the Middle Ages as equivalent to garden, with special reference no doubt to the garden of Eden.[1] The warden's stables on the west side appear from their design to have been originally intended for some more imposing purpose.

[1] See the "Athenæum," No. 3774, p. 239.

CHAMBER COURT

From Outer Court entrance is gained through Middle Gate to Chamber Court. It is curious that although Winchester is so closely connected with Oxford, the Oxford word "quad" is never used, but always the Cambridge word "court." Chamber Court measures 115 feet from east to west, and slightly less from north to south. The design has all the dignity of simplicity and reserve, ennobled by the line of buttresses and windows of Chapel and Hall on the south side, and adorned by statues of the Virgin, the archangel Gabriel, and the Founder, over Middle Gate. The keynote of the whole is severity rather than display. The walls are faced with black flints, or have their stones darkened by age, and the ground is paved with flints, cobbles, and flagstones. These last are known as "sands,"[1] and mark the natural paths round and across Chamber Court. Probably these paths were originally sanded. Of the rest of the paving, the cobblestones are older than the flints, which latter are said to have replaced some of the cobbles which were used in the rebellion in 1793.

In the summer, when the sun tops the high line of Chapel and slants down upon the window-boxes, which different chambers compete in cultivating, the scene is full of cheerful colour, but in winter, when Chamber Court is sunless for months, the effect, though always fine, is sombre and chill. Starting

[1] The College accounts for 1674 speak of new stones, "in ambulachro dicto ly Sands."

from the south-east corner (that is, the furthest corner on the left as one enters through Middle Gate), and

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CHAMBER COURT.

extending along the east and north sides to the north-west corner of Chamber Court, run six chambers in

order from first to sixth, on the ground level. In these, until recently, the scholars lived and slept as arranged by Wykeham. Since 1870 the disappearance of the Fellows, who formerly inhabited the upper rooms, has enabled upstairs dormitories to be gradually provided, and Fourth is now the only downstairs

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

FIFTH CHAMBER.

sleeping chamber. First has been fitted up as a changing room, and Third (somewhat diminished in size to widen the stairway to the upper chambers) is a linen room. Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh (the original schoolroom) are now used as sitting-rooms for day use, and space having been gained by the removal of the beds, they are now comfortably fitted

up with partitions, like miniature stalls in a stable, sufficient to ensure a modicum of seclusion for each man, without, however, sacrificing the main principle of publicity and easy supervision by prefects, which is the rule at Winchester. Each of these little writing places known as "Toys" is fitted up according to the taste of its occupant. The sleeping chambers are not even partitioned to this extent. Beds are arranged around the walls with a row of fitted basins down the middle, or in the windows. Wykeham allotted eighteen prefects for College, and this exact number is still retained, but instead of six chambers with three prefects in each, there are eight upstairs chambers with two prefects each, except Sixth and Seventh, which have the original number of three prefects each. The members of these eight upstairs chambers are distributed among four larger downstairs chambers in the daytime. Each man has his "toys" in one of the downstairs chambers.

In Second Chamber may be seen some drawings on the wall done by a scholar named W. P. Herringham, in 1873, with "hot-ends," or charred sticks from "half-faggot." Given a white wall and a ready supply of charcoal sticks, it was no wonder that fingers itched to draw, so here is an interesting instance of a natural expression of art with a praiseworthy "economy" of means. Another feature of interest on the walls of chambers are the "marbles," or name-tablets of men who have been in College, which may be put up with the warden's permission, at a cost of about £2. The practice was rather in abeyance for a time, but has

lately undergone a revival, which is to be commended, as "marbles" in College take the place of the official name-cutting of other schools. The frequent appearance after the names of the letters C. F. (*Consanguineus Fundatoris*) shows that Founder's kin were no slight matter in College. The practice of putting up "marbles" does not seem to have become general

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

SECOND CHAMBER.

until about 1600. The examples previous to that date are scanty.

Formerly all washing took place at Chamber Court conduit, which is on the west side, or with water carried in by juniors from there. This conduit was roofed in with an Ionic portico, the outline of which

may still be traced on the wall over the conduit. Now chambers are abundantly supplied with bath-rooms (known as "bidet-rooms"), and the floor being covered with zinc with an escape for the water, each man can splash as much as he likes, and has merely to "cut over" his bath on to the floor when he has finished, and put it under the tap for the next comer—a delightfully

OLD VIEW OF CHAMBER COURT, SHOWING THE PORTICO (NOW REMOVED) ON THE RIGHT.
(From Ball's "Historical Account of Winchester," 1818.)

rapid method of managing things. Over Middle Gate is Election Chamber, so called because the election of scholars used to take place here. It is now used by the tutor in College. The upper rooms running round the north-west side of Chamber Court form the lodging of the second master.

Opening off his house and facing into Moberly Court is Fellows' common room, where most of the old books belonging to Fellows' library are now stored.

It has the usual air of a deserted library where books and windows are seldom opened. It is used for meetings of the Governing Body.

On the west side, on the ground level, is the kitchen, and in the entrance to it is appropriately placed a painting emblematic of a *Trusty Servant*, with verses in Latin and English explanatory of his excellences as a menial. This painting has nothing to do with a school in general, or with Winchester in particular, but it has been at Winchester long enough to acquire the right to be considered Wykehamical. The kitchen is a fine old example of its kind, with its great height to allow the smoke and heat to escape by the roof in the days when the cooking was done on an open hearth in the middle of the floor. A chimney was added in 1520.

HALL

The staircase in the south-west corner of Chamber Court leads to Hall, where the scholars have their meals, and where originally the Warden, fellows, and commoners in College also had tables. The scholars sit at tables along the side walls, which has always been the arrangement for them ; "prefect's end" and "junior end," *i.e.*, the tables for prefects and juniors, are on the north side, and "senior end" and "middle end" for the rest are on the south. The centre tables at which other members of the society sat have disappeared, but a master presides in solitary state on the daïs at dinner. In entering Hall one passes on the right the butteries, known as Hatch. From here are issued the

Photo. HALL. *W. E. Abley.*

supplies, except the cooked food from the kitchen, which has to be carried up the open stair, and here "cargoes" (hampers) are kept for those who are fortunate enough for the time being to possess them. The contents of a cargo are shared among a "pitch-up," or mess of six, into which men are divided at meals.

Hall is 63 feet long by 30, and of an imposing loftiness. The general effect of the interior, in spite of the oak panelling and pictures, is bare. It is lighted by four windows looking south, and three on the north side, of which one is partly walled up. The oak ceiling, successfully renewed on the original lines in 1817, is adorned with corbel heads of kings and bishops who have seen Hall in its original guise with rush-strewn floor and walls hung with "dorsals" of red worsted.

The particulars of many famous feasts in Hall are preserved, when such distinguished guests as Cardinal Beaufort and the Abbess of Romsey were entertained. Here also the festival of the Boy Bishop was kept, and there are several allusions to acting taking place. Such dramatic performances have ceased, unless an occasional entertainment known as "Tow Row," which includes recitations, can trace a connection with the earlier stage plays in Hall.

Less happy scenes are suggested by the large metal-bound tub, in which the broken meat left over from meals is placed for distribution to the poor. Descriptions of life in College about a hundred years ago dwell on the iniquities of a system by which the prefect

of tub[1] got a commission on the amount of food in the tub, and used to send juniors away on errands at meal time, and then carry off their food to the tub. The process was delightfully simple, and so lucrative that when the office of prefect of tub was abolished

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

HATCH AND TUB IN HALL.

in 1837, the holder was compensated with a gratuity of £20.

These abuses have ceased to exist, and meals are eaten undisturbed by fagging. The food is abundant

[1] *Prefectus Ollæ.* The original "olla" was a porridge tub, which became the receptacle for broken victuals when bread and cheese superseded porridge at breakfast. Porridge has since reappeared as a breakfast dish.

and good, and may be supplemented, as we have seen. The menservants who act as bed-makers wait at table, assisted by eight "queristers," the plentiful number of the latter compensating for their want of size and experience as waiters. The fact that the cooked food has to be carried through the open air before reaching Hall is the only complaint now generally made.

The portrait of the Founder at the end of Hall was bought in 1597; it contains in the background a picture of Winchester in its earliest state, with a belfry and spire instead of a square tower. Above the prefect of hall's seat has recently been hung a portrait of the Rev. George Richardson (second master 1873-1899) by the Hon. J. Collier. Over Hall is Audit Room, containing some interesting old furniture and tapestry; further above is the so-called Cheese Room, which now only justifies its name by a musty smell.

SEVENTH CHAMBER

Under Hall on the ground level is Seventh Chamber. This was the original schoolroom until the end of the seventeenth century, when School was built. It was formerly larger than at present, including the space now forming Seventh Chamber passage, and having three windows instead of two, but no fireplace. The school poet of 1650 gives a lively picture of this schoolroom in his time. The ceiling was supported on four posts, one of which only is left. The raised steps in the embrasures of the windows were originally for

prefects to sit on, so as to be able to supervise the rest. On the walls hung a map of the world, and two mural devices now in School, namely, the *Tabula Legum Pædagogicarum* and the *Aut disce* painting. It is supposed to have been the sight of the latter in

C. W. Radclyffe.

SEVENTH CHAMBER, 1846.
(Original schoolroom.)

the schoolroom, with its vivid picture of a birch rod, that led Queen Elizabeth, when visiting College, to ask one of the boys if he had ever experienced its stroke, upon which she was answered with the apposite Virgilian quotation :

"Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem."

This, like most good stories, is told of more than one

place, but not elsewhere is there a picture of the birch rod to naturally suggest the queen's question.

Seventh Chamber passage leads from Chamber Court to School Court, and furnishes a rather exposed and windy hat-stand for commoners when they go to chapel, which does not present the curious appearance of Harrow Chapel, where the aisles are blockaded with hats knee deep.

CHAPEL

The interior of Chapel in its present state is generally admitted to be the most disappointing feature of Winchester. The lofty and dignified proportions, the impressive tracery of the windows, the admirable ceiling, and the black oak choir stalls with quaint *miserere* seats, indeed remain of the original work; but the rest has been reformed altogether, leaving the interior stark and stony. The east window is a fine example of a Jesse window, displaying the genealogy of the House of David, but the old glass was unfortunately "renewed" about eighty years ago. The original window is now at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.[1]

It would be merely painful to trace the various changes that have befallen the interior of Chapel from its first rich furnishing down to its present state; suffice it to say that the final blow was dealt in 1874-5, when a restoration was carried out by Mr.

[1] Bishop Lowth when at Winchester wrote a poem on the east window as an imposition. It was published in 1729, while he was still in the school.

Butterfield, who found Chapel with stalls facing in proper college fashion, north and south, and transformed it to its present state, without gaining any seating space thereby. During the restoration the stalls, which, though only seventeenth-century work, were infinitely preferable to the present pews, were ruthlessly cleared away, and the original brasses were unfortunately lost,—it is difficult to say which of these two calamities is least easily to be pardoned, though the latter was to some extent remedied by Dr. Freshfield, who replaced the brasses from rubbings in his possession.

In justice to Mr. Butterfield's memory, however, it is only fair to say that he was instructed to seat the boys facing east, and to do it cheaply, and that the old seventeenth-century stalls were uncomfortable and out of keeping with Wykeham's work, and only extended down as far as where the old rood screen stood. Still, when all is said, it remains a sad example of want of sympathy with any style but one. It is to be hoped that the present arrangement will not be accepted as final. A return to the proper collegiate arrangement facing east and west, some decoration of the blank west wall, and the removal of the organ thither, have often been discussed; but when the matter was thoroughly gone into at the time of the Quingentenary, it was found difficult to combine a dignified arrangement with a sufficient seating accommodation, and there the matter rests at present.

The reredos was restored by Sir William Erle. The

C. W. Radclyffe.

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL IN 1846.

statues were given by the masters in 1876-8, and the eagle by College prefects in 1848.

The east end is entered through the sacristy, above

which are two muniment rooms known as "Muniment" and "Bogey-hole," where are preserved the original charter deeds and records of College from the foundation downwards. The tower, with the space beneath it where ladies now sit, was built in 1474-80 by Warden Baker, and this portion, therefore, belongs to the second building period of Winchester. The space beneath the tower was designed as a chantry[1] for Thurbern (warden 1413-50), but it has been a good deal altered owing to the fact that the tower, which replaced Wykeham's original lighter belfry, was too heavy for the pile foundations on which, like the rest of College, it rested. After much buttressing, the tower at last had to be taken down in 1863, and was re-erected, on a concrete foundation, with the original stones, as a memorial to Warden Williams of New College and Warden Barter of Winchester.

The vestibule outside the west door is now known as "Crimea," owing to the Crimean memorial on its wall. The inscription, written by Warden Barter, is allowed to be beautifully worded and eminently suited to the entrance of a school chapel, whose services are likened to the vigil which a youth in the age of chivalry had to keep over his armour during the night before he entered upon his career of knighthood.

The inscription is as follows:

[1] Three chantries are to be distinguished at Winchester. First, Wykeham's chantry in Cathedral; secondly, Thurbern's chantry under College Tower; thirdly, Fromond's chantry in Cloisters, known simply as "Chantry."

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CHAPEL.

This Porch
Has been prepared and
Beautified by
William of Wykeham's
Sons
As a sacred shrine,
In which the memories of
Their thirteen brethren
who died
In the war of the Crimea,
A.D. 1854-55,
May be preserved for an
Example to future
Generations.

Think upon them thou who art
passing by to-day;
Child of the same family, bought by
the same Lord;
Keep thy foot when thou goest
into this house of God;
There watch thine armour, and
make thyself ready by prayer,
To fight, and to die,
The faithful soldier and servant
of Christ and of thy country.

In this vestibule was formerly a bench at which, down to the end of the eighteenth century, the scholars used to kneel every afternoon at five to say their private prayers. This was called "going circum," because originally this evening prayer included a perambulation of Cloisters and College with chanting of hymns.

Morning service for the whole school in Chapel (except the lower portion, who go to Chantry) is held daily before breakfast. College have prayers every evening

in the choir. There are three services on Sundays, and one on Saturday afternoons and Saints' days.

At week-day services lessons are read by prefects, except on Wednesdays and Fridays, when Litany is said. The prefect in College whose week it is to read the lessons is known as Bible clerk. The arrangement of seats in Chapel is drawn up at the beginning of Half by the two "prefects of chapel," who are responsible for closing Chapel door at the right time—not always an easy task. A prefect sits at the end of each seat in Chapel, with masters at intervals, and these have each a card with the names of the men in their seat. At the end of service they mark the names of absentees, and hand the card to the prefects of chapel in going out, who are responsible for seeing that absentees are punished or reported. Degrees of importance in the school are suggested by the degree of lateness with which men go into Chapel. Prefects enter among the last, though not in the slow and stately procession of the Sixth Form at Eton.

Candidates are prepared for confirmation during short half, after they have been in the school two or three years. Confirmation takes place in the week preceding Advent.

Leaving the Chapel vestibule and passing the base of the tower, and the gateway containing a memorial to Sir Herbert Stewart (who was in College and Commoners and captain of the school eleven, and who was killed at Abu Kru in 1885 while commanding the desert column in the Gordon relief expedition), we next enter Cloisters.

CLOISTERS AND CHANTRY

Cloisters, which are the most admired feature of Winchester, are part of the original buildings of the first period. They form a square, each side being about a hundred feet. The arched timber roof is notable. It is of Irish bog oak, like the roof of Westminster Hall, a wood which is said to be disliked by spiders, and hence free from cobwebs. Chantry was built by John Fromond, who died in 1426. It is rather later than the original buildings, and belongs to the second period, but it is "wholly of the school of Wykeham, and distinguished by the same exquisite geometrical principles." It was properly used as a place of prayer for the souls of Fromond, his wife, and Wykeham until 1629, after which it was converted into a library until 1874, when it was restored to a religious use, and is now utilized for services for the lower part of the school, for whom there is no room in Chapel. The practice of having an upper and a lower chapel has the advantage that it enables a shorter service with simple sermons to be given to the lower divisions of the school. The objection to the system is that it doubles the labours of the clerical section of the staff of masters, a section which tends to decrease among schoolmasters.

The interior of Chantry exhibits a curious contrast in stained glass. That of the east window has some admirable fifteenth-century glass, originally in Thurbern's chantry, containing the oldest extant portrait of Wykeham, while the west window, given by Chief

Justice Erle, is a startling example of the taste of the middle Victorian period. The interior was restored in

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CHANTRY.

1897 and 1898, the reredos being presented by Dr. Freshfield, and the emblazoning of the coats of arms and the statues on either side of the east window being

renewed by the head master. Over Chantry is a room seldom entered, but worth the ascent of the winding stair that leads up to it through a door in the south-west corner. It is now called Fellows' Library, and contains the surplus books not shelved in Fellows' common room. This room, which is particularly well lighted by large windows, was originally the Scriptorium or manuscript copying room; later on it was used as a granary. There is thus a good deal of vicissitude crowded into this picturesque little building; the lower portion having been used first as a chantry, then as a library, and now as a lower chapel, while the upper portion has been a scriptorium, and a granary, and is now a superannuated library.

Cloisters, and the garth or grass sward enclosed within, were the College burying ground, and form a calm retreat, where as a rule the swallows are the only intruders. One of the many "notions" as to the writing of *Domum*,[1] which is usually said to have been written by a boy kept as a punishment at Winchester during the summer holidays, is that the author was shut up inside Cloisters, and some colour is lent to this story by the words:

> Jam repetit domum
> Daulias advena,
> Nosque domum repetamus.

(Now the Daulian swallow seeks its home, let us too seek ours.)

For the boy poet must indeed have felt deserted, and

[1] The Winchester song, known to the world as *Dulce Domum*.

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

FELLOWS' LIBRARY.

have longed for his home, if he saw the last swallow leave its nest in Cloisters and start for its home in the south.

But there is no need to imagine history for Cloisters, whose walls are littered, and whose air seems laden, with the names and memories of those who have gone long since to their last "domum." The stones are covered with roughly graven names, and among them, appropriately found in this hallowed precinct, is the name of the godly Bishop Ken—THO. KEN 1656.

Just as Chantry has been devoted both to pious and secular uses, so Cloisters have filled the double office of graveyard and class-room. In summer when the crowded schoolroom became too hot, the boys used to do their work in Cloisters. You may still see the stone benches where they sat, and the little diagrams like solitaire boards scratched on the stones for some long-forgotten game. In those days there was a prefect of cloisters, no doubt to preserve order and see that no harm was done, discharging duties analogous to those performed by the prefect of school at times when the schoolroom and not Cloisters was in use. In 1650 Cloisters were still being thus used. The school poet of that period describes how, after the yearly holidays, new prefects are chosen, and then "woe to other boys as often as they go to Cloisters, whose oft-trod pavements now repel them. As School, so Cloisters demand a prefect." A few years earlier it was enacted that "the Warden may at his pleasure come into the Schoole or cloysters, or otherwise send for the scholars to examine them."

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CLOISTERS LOOKING EAST.

Work probably ceased to be done in Cloisters upon the opening of School in 1678, but the summer term is still called Cloister Time, a name pleasantly suggestive of cool stone, whispering airs, and shade from the heat. Indeed, in hot summers now, when class-rooms grow too warm, and divisions pant to be taken in Meads, there seems no reason why there should not be a practical revival of Cloister Time.

The notion, *running Cloisters*, *i.e.*, getting a double remove, takes its origin from Cloister Time, because Junior and Middle Part used to be taken together then, and it was possible for a boy in Junior Part to be promoted thence straight into Senior Part. These are some of the memories still lingering from the time when Cloisters served as class-rooms.

But it is not so much to the living, as to the dead here buried or commemorated, that Cloisters belong. Their names are everywhere, above your head and beneath your feet. Some are the school friends almost of yesterday, still widely regretted; others are remembered only by a narrow and narrowing circle; most are long forgotten. We are left to wonder from the inscriptions what they were like, the long roll of them down from William Clyff, the first chaplain, buried here in 1434. One Latin inscription may be thus translated:

"Under this stone is buried Thos. Welsted, whom death prostrated by the blow of a stone. In this school he was the first, nor as we hope is he the last in Heaven, whither he went instead of to Oxford on the 13th day of January in the year { of Our Lord 1676. / of his Age 18."

Some of the Fellows we can almost conjure up in imagination from their epitaphs, such as:

Jo. Clerke (1571)—

In terra roseos solitus stillare liquores,
In celo vivis nunc quoque gaudet aquis.

He who on earth did love distilling the water of roses,
Now in the sky also joys in the water of life.

or Thomas Larke (1582), who made a good end with his name in the second half of a pentameter:

Qui premor hoc tumulo dicor prænomine Thomas,
Cognomen fecit dulcis alauda mihi.

I who 'neath this stone am prisoned,
Thomas for first name was christened,
While the sweet lark gave me *her* name—
Namely "Larke"—to be my surname.

But it is useless to try and recall these vanished figures. All is silence now. Daily the scuttling footsteps come and go for the service in Chantry; yearly the Daulian swallow builds and bids its nest goodbye; and ever around, the silent company of departed Wykehamists are keeping their long last "Cloister Time."

SCHOOL

The next building in order of place is School, which is also next in order of time, if we except some additions made to the second master's house in the sixteenth century, and also Sick-house, all of which are included in the third building period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. School was built in 1683-87 by subscription, of which Warden

Nicholas was at once the organiser and chief donor. The sudden change from the Perpendicular style to the Jacobean architecture of School makes it at first difficult for the eye to admit the undoubted merits of that building as a specimen of the period, but by artists it is particularly admired. Over the door is a bronze statue of William of Wykeham.

"Ecce super portas Gulielmus aëneus instat!" wrote an Etonian, who had to describe a visit to Winchester in Latin verse, and this peculiar statue might well excite his exclamation. It was made and presented to the College by Caius Gabriel Cibber in 1697 as an inducement to them to admit his younger son. His elder son, the laureate Colley Cibber, had applied in vain, and so Winchester, though it produced some lesser laureates, cannot claim the perpetrator of "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!"

School was the schoolroom for the whole school from its opening until the present class-rooms were built. It ceased to be used for teaching about fifteen years ago, and is now used as a speech room for concerts and lectures. The boys sat on raised tiers of seats at the west end called "books,"[1] to say their lessons, which they prepared at "scobs,"[2] large wooden boxes, which were supported on the benches in the middle of the room on which the boys sat, and which thus formed a table. These were still *in situ* until about fifteen years ago. A scob had a double lid. The first was kept open, and formed a sort of screen

[1] See p. 109. [2] See p. 189.

to insure a slight privacy for the boy working at it. The second lid formed a writing place.

The cornice is handsomely fretted, the coats of arms being those of some of the chief subscribers to the building. The *Aut disce* inscription (*v.* p. 170) constitutes a precept for school life with appropriate emblems.

C. W. Radclyffe.

INTERIOR OF SCHOOL, 1846.

Aut disce, "either learn," in which case the reward of diligence, an episcopal mitre and crozier, will be yours. *Aut discede*, "or depart," and take the sword of a soldier or the pen and ink-horn of the scribe. *Manet sors tertia cædi*, "There remains the third fate, to be beaten," with the Wykehamical birch. This weapon, consisting of four apple twigs fixed into a handle,

was invented by Warden Baker, the builder of the tower, about the middle of the fifteenth century. It lasted, like the tower, about 400 years; the modern birch, a less effective instrument, being substituted. Breeches, "subligacula femoralia, quæ aut braccas aut caligas appellatis," were introduced at Winchester about 1560. The double pun in the inscription between *Disce* and *Discede*, and between Dis*cede* and *cædi* cannot be successfully translated. The fact that the episcopal attributes are displayed as the highest object of learning, indicates the original ideal of Winchester education, namely, to man the Church, and the number of bishops produced by the school shows that the ideal was well fulfilled. In the present time, when the examination for admission to holy orders is easier than that for admission to the army, the sword might fairly claim to be promoted to rank with the clerical emblems as the prize of successful learning; and Winchester has now as much reason to be proud of its soldiers as of its churchmen, being represented in the war in South Africa by the creditable proportion of a number considerably over half the present number of the school.

The *Tabula Legum Pædagogicarum*, or table of school law, is divided into headings dealing with conduct in Chapel, School, Hall, Chamber Court, Chambers, in the town and going on Hills, and lastly for all places and occasions.

Though some of its rules are obsolete, as, for instance, that as to going on Hills, others of them are still observed, such as that relating to Chamber Court:

"Let no one aim at the windows with stones or balls. Nor let him disfigure the buildings by writing or cutting upon them," while the uncovering of heads in Chamber Court, and "sociusing"[1] may still be seen.

The oak panelling in School has hardly as many

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

SCHOOL.

names on it as are to be found in similar places in other schools, for apart from the injunctions of the *Tabula Legum* Winchester custom is somewhat severe as to the presumption of cutting one's name.

Concerts are held in School at the end of Short

[1] *I.e.*, walking in couples, *sociati.*

Half and Cloister Time, and the preliminary practising of Glee Club takes place here. On Domum Day, the last day of Cloister Time, medals and school prizes are here distributed, the prize winners delivering extracts from their compositions, and other recitations being delivered.

The original schoolroom (Seventh Chamber) ceased to be used because it was too small; School ceased to be used for the opposite reason, because it was too large, and no doubt the confusion caused by having all the various divisions taught together in one room must have been considerable. Still to learn to work in a babel means the developing of powers of concentration and application, which are of the greatest assistance in after-life. There was also more cohesion and corporate feeling and sense of companionship in work hours in the old system, and the deterrent effect of punishment was more immediately and widely spread; and although the general level of discipline cannot have been very high, yet there could never be such a complete absence of it as may sometimes occur in the seclusion of modern school class-rooms.

At the back of School on the edge of Meads is ball court (made in 1688), which, though not beautiful, is a useful court for College men to play bat fives and squash racquets, and to practise kicking and "up-game" at football. A low wall has recently (1899) been built along the edge of ball court, and the ugliness of this side of School has been lessened by removing some of the black cement from the old bricks.

A short walk down Meads, which until 1868 was

the only college cricket ground, leads to Sick-house, a building belonging to the same period as School, though somewhat earlier. It was built by Warden Harris in 1640, and remains a very perfect specimen of its period. It is now rather overpowered by the buildings around. The back, not facing on to Meads, was added in 1775. Harris was a Hebrew scholar, and inscribed the name Bethesda (House of Healing) in Hebrew letters over the doorway, but the name is not used. Sick-house is used as a sanatorium for College for non-infectious ailments.

From Sick-house it is convenient to notice Meads Wall, which is the last of the old buildings at Winchester requiring description. It was built of fragments of stone from St. Elizabeth College and St. Stephen's Chapel, which were pulled down in the middle of the sixteenth century. Hence the wall contains several worked stones, fragments of old architectural ornaments. It also contains some miniature shrines, known as "Temples," scooped out by scholars in bygone days to put candle-ends in for illumination. These painstaking little carvings in the stones resemble the designs graven on their dungeon walls by prisoners, and indeed in early days Meads Wall was practically a prison wall on that side of College. Names are carved from as early as 1569, including that of Robert Pinke (admitted 1588), afterwards Warden of New College. There are some "Commoner Temples" in the wall near Commoner Gate, and in the wall at the back of Fives Court.

No building work of importance of the eighteenth

century has survived at Winchester, the only one having been "Old Commoners," which has been swept away. On the site of part of it stands the head master's house, the first of the numerous ninteenth-century buildings. This house faces on to College Street, but there is an entrance, more used by members of the school, into the head master's study from the back. The house was built under Dr. Moberly in 1838, and the greater part of the present range of class-rooms was built at the same period and formed "New Commoners," where commoners were housed, until under Dr. Ridding this range of buildings, which was both unsightly and insanitary, was reformed and refaced, under the hand of Mr. Butterfield, and converted from its original use of a big boarding-house to its present use as class-rooms. The commoners then located there were distributed among separate boarding-houses.

The only room of particular interest in the block is Moberly Library, known as "Mob. Lib.," so called after Dr. Moberly, whose portrait as Bishop of Salisbury it contains, and in memory of whom it was put into its present well-fitted condition. It is a well-lighted and comfortably arranged school library, with a suitable stock of books, of which a catalogue was printed in 1894. There is a prefect of library, who is responsible for the due return of borrowed books, and for the observance of order. The room is used for debates, and is generally open for use by senior members of the school who wish to work or read there. Underneath are the masters' common-

room and prefects' common-room; these two depositories of school authority being thus located on level terms close together. In the cloister just outside, is School notice board. This is the most crowded place in the school premises for short intervals daily, when divisions are "going up to books;" at other times it

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

FLINT COURT AND CLASS-ROOMS.

is deserted. Class-rooms form a wing down each side of Flint Court. They do not possess any particular features of interest, except for the part fitted for scientific purposes. The approaches to class-rooms are decorated with plaster reliefs.

Next to class-rooms we may notice the fives courts, which are of the Rugby variety, with plain walls or

only a slight buttress. Winchester has not cemented its connection with Eton by having Eton fives courts. There is no place among the buttresses of Chapel at Winchester where a natural pepper-box is formed as was the case in the original court at Eton, and though the spaces between the buttresses might have made convenient little courts, the statutes and school rules, as we have seen, strenuously forbade any "patting up" in Chamber Court. Between class-rooms and fives courts is Armoury, and further down the side of Meads come racquet court, gymnasium, and school sanatorium, the latter being built in two blocks with all modern arrangements for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases, including a separate steam laundry. It only remains to describe the last, and by no means the least successful, of the buildings in Meads.

MEMORIAL BUILDING, erected as a permanent commemoration of the Quingentenary, was opened in June, 1897. Over £12,000 was raised for purposes in connection with the commemoration, chiefly through the energy of the head master, who, like Warden Nicholas in the case of School, himself set a most generous example. The architect was Mr. Basil Champneys. The building is in the Jacobean style, and is thus appropriate, standing between the two Stuart buildings in Meads, namely School and Sick-house. The side fronting Meads is supported upon a colonnade, and decorated with statues of the Queen, the Founder, and heads of illustrious Wykehamists.

The interior is handsomely proportioned and fitted up, partly as a museum and gallery of casts and photographs, and partly for practical purposes in connection with the school. On the ground floor are four rooms devoted respectively to photographic

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

MEMORIAL BUILDINGS AND SICK-HOUSE.

purposes, geology, natural history, and a room of pictures and relics of Wykehamists. The fact of having a room where objects of Wykehamical history can be well shown, has added a considerable stimulus to the collection of such relics. The walls are hung with pictures of celebrated Wykehamists, and on the tables (which used to be in School and are cut all over with names) are books and portfolios containing a

further collection of portraits and of old prints and drawings of the school. In the cases, original letters and documents and articles of interest are exhibited. There is also an interesting collection of Long Rolls. This room is occasionally used by a chess club.

Upstairs is a large exhibition gallery consisting of two rooms thrown into one. Part is devoted to scientific exhibits, including a very finely mounted collection of the birds of Hampshire. The other half is devoted to art, and contains models of ancient sculpture, Greek vases, and various reproductions of classical and mediæval works of art. Here occasional lectures are given and books may be read. Adjoining this gallery is a drawing school. The different branches are illustrated by the best of models and photographs. The series of photographs illustrative of architecture, and the reproductions of famous paintings, are particularly good. Text-books and handsomely illustrated works of reference are at hand to give the necessary information for understanding the specimens. The whole is managed by the head master and a committee of eight masters and six members of the school. Two of the latter are chosen by the school to serve on the Wykehamical and archæological sections, and other sections are the entomological, geological, and photographic. The general building is open all day. The large exhibition room is open in Cloister Time from 1.30 to 4 and 6.15 to 8 on week days, on half-rems 5 to 8, and on Sundays 12 to 1 and 6.15 to 8. In other halves from 2 to afternoon school, and to lock up on half-rems, and on Sundays

from 10 to 11, and 12 to 1. No one is allowed to enter in spikes.

The only other buildings connected with the school which remain to be noticed are the nine boarding-houses already mentioned. No architectural features of interest are to be expected in the case of these houses, which are mostly not old and do not differ particularly from ordinary school-houses. The interior arrangements comprise "halls" or large rooms, of which one is for working and sitting in, and another for meals. There are a few separate studies for prefects. The dormitories, known as "galleries," contain from five to twelve. In some cases they are partitioned at the sides into cubicles open at the end, in other cases they are quite open.

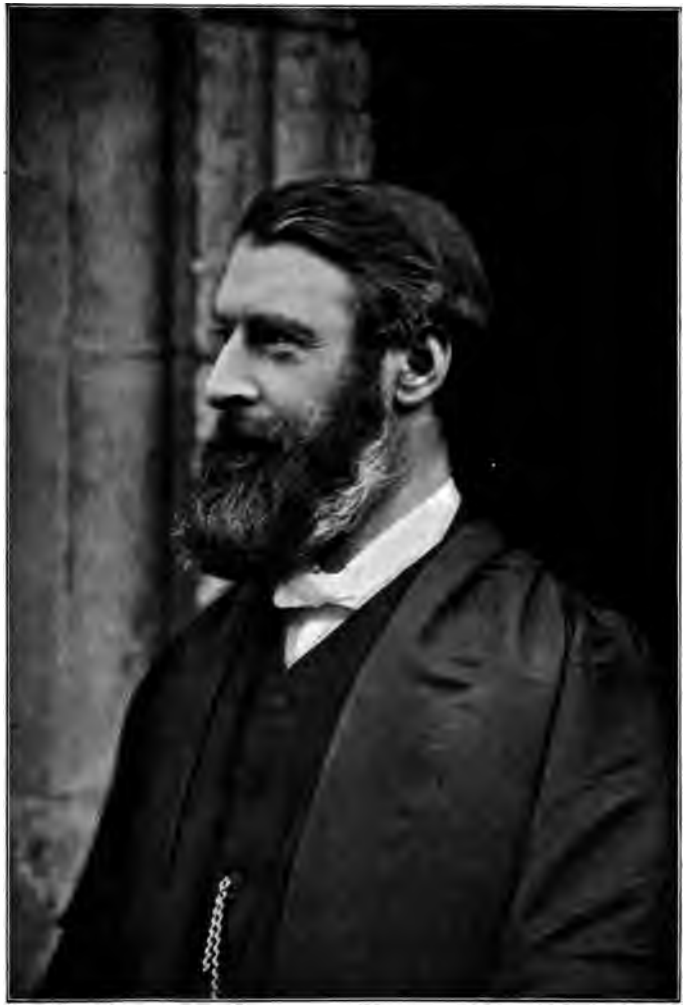


Photo. *A. H. Fry.*

THE REV. CANON FEARON, D.D.

Head master of Winchester College.

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CHAPEL TOWER AND SCHOOL FROM MEADS.

CHAPTER VI

ADMISSION AND EXPENSES

I. *Admission of Scholars.* A scholar pays £21 a year, and a scholarship is worth very nearly £100 annually.

The scholarships are given as the result of a competitive examination held at Winchester each July, lasting three days, the first two being devoted to paper work, and the last chiefly to *vivâ voce* examination. There are often ten times as many candidates as vacancies, and the competitors generally include some of the best boys from the preparatory schools. After each day the candidates are diminished by a weeding-out process until the final "roll" is arrived at with the concurrence of the Governing Body, who are the actual electors. More names are placed upon

the roll than there are actual vacancies for, but the surplus have the refusal of any vacancies occurring before the beginning of the next summer half. Those for whom there are immediate vacancies go to Winchester in the September following their election. Candidates must be not less than twelve years old, and not more than fourteen on the 1st of June of the year of the examination.

II. *Admission of Commoners.* Admission as a commoner is in one of three ways. (1.) As an exhibitioner. (2.) By a head master's nomination. (3.) By a qualifying entrance examination in the ordinary course, when a house master's vacancy has been secured.

(1.) EXHIBITIONS are worth £40 per annum, and are awarded at the same examination as scholarships. Generally two are awarded annually. They are tenable during the whole of the exhibitioner's stay in the school, but may be forfeited for idleness or misconduct. Election to an exhibition insures admission to one of the boarding-houses.

(2.) HEAD MASTER'S NOMINATIONS. The head master, who has no "house," and who does not undertake to recommend any one house in preference to others, has the right of nominating to one vacancy in each of the nine houses annually. These nine annual nominations are as a rule given on the result of the scholarship examination, that is to say, those candidates who are placed next in merit after the scholars and exhibitioners have the offer of a nomination if they wish to enter as commoners. The advantage of such a nomination is that it insures getting a vacancy

in the school, which during the last twenty or thirty years has often been difficult owing to the limited numbers.

(3.) ORDINARY ADMISSION. The following are the regulations: "Application for admission should be made direct to the master in whose house it is wished that the boy may be placed. Names are ordinarily entered on the house master's register at the beginning of each year; no entry can be made for any year which is more than four years in advance of that in the January of which the entry is registered. When it is wished that a name should be entered in any January, application may be conveniently made in the course of the preceding December."

It will be noticed that this differs from the arrangement in use at many schools, where a boy's name may be put down as soon as he is born. At Winchester priority is not gained in this way, but the names are entered four years previously, and if when the time comes for a boy to enter there is a vacancy, he gets it. Such are the regulations, but special conditions, especially previous connection of the family with the school, carry some weight. In the clause of the statutes admitting commoners, the Founder provided that they should be sons of those especially friendly to the school, and this is still observed in spirit to some extent. As is the case at all schools, some houses at Winchester are from time to time more difficult to get into than others, according as particular houses enjoy a special vogue. Parents who have no particular tie with any one house or master will

naturally ask "Which is the best house?" before they put their sons' names down at a public school, and they will generally find someone ready to answer their question, though whether that answer will have much value by the time the boy goes to the house is another question. Old members of a school, well-meaning masters of preparatory schools, and others, continue to advise one house at a school, or disadvise another, for reasons which may once have been excellent, but the generations in school houses change much more quickly than their reputations. At Winchester, where all the houses are practically of the same size, there is at any rate to that extent not so much difference in the choice of a house as is the case where some houses are much larger than others. There are no day boys.

Supposing a boy to have got his vacancy in a house assured, he then comes up for an entrance examination, which is not competitive, but qualifying, from which, according to the regulations, he must appear "to be sufficiently advanced to take part in the lessons of the lowest class in the school." The classical books read in this class may be represented by easy selections from Cæsar and Ovid. Greek is an *optional* subject at the entrance examination as far as boys under fourteen are concerned. The other subjects are History, Geography, Divinity, Latin, French, and Arithmetic—all, of course, elementary. In whatever way a boy enters, the head master and his house master must first be satisfied as to his past character.

EXPENSES

The following are the annual terms payable by commoners, besides an entrance fee of £12.

	£	s.	d.
School fees	40	0	0
Board and tuition . .	72	0	0
Medical attendance . .	2	2	0
Gymnasium	1	1	0
Infirmary	1	10	0

The payments due for the last term are paid before the beginning of the following term. Private teaching on any subject which does not form part of the work of the division to which a boy belongs, may be charged under such arrangement as may be made by the house master with the approval of the head master. Of course books, clothes, travelling and other private expenses, must be added.

As to pocket money, a weekly allowance of 1*s.* (known as "battlings"[1]) is distributed, but there are various little subscriptions or fines for which this may be "sconced." Most of the school societies and clubs have a small subscription, and each term there is "school subscription," which varies between 7*s.* and 8*s.* per head, and is devoted to keeping up the grounds, and various expenses in connection with games and

[1] "Battlings" were originally an allowance given to the boys to enable them to battel (*i.e.*, to get food) on fast days. A bill sent in to the Archbishop of York for his son at Winchester early in the seventeenth century contains the following: "Item, for battlings on fasting days, 9*s.* 6*d.*"

athletics and other school purposes. School allowances, like the wages of restaurant waiters, are calculated on the assumption that they will be constantly supplemented by tips, and are chiefly in the nature of something which may be stopped for breakages, etc. The practice of running up "ticks" at shops is not allowed, except that prefects may order food on credit from school shop to be sent in for meals, and home orders for this purpose may also be given.

Passing from the subject of private expenditure to the school budget, the school accounts for Cloister Time, 1899, audited by one of the masters and the prefect of hall, will give some idea of the scale of expenditure required by the school games. They show among receipts the school subscription at 8*s.* per head producing £167, and a special grant from school shop of £70 towards the repair of fives courts. It is satisfactory to see that without enjoying a monopoly, school shop is able to restore to the school a considerable amount of what it spends on eatables. Thus the school eats itself into a surplus on its budget, just as the country drinks itself into one. The corresponding payments are mainly connected with the up-keep of the cricket grounds and pavilion, expenses in connection with foreign matches, and athletic prizes.

CHAPTER VII

SCHOOL WORK

ROLLS, "BOOKS," AND DIVISIONS

THE school, for purposes of work, consists of sixteen divisions. Of these the two highest are in Sixth Book,[1] and the remaining fourteen are in Fifth Book, which is divided into Senior Part, Middle Part, and Junior Part. Senior Part contains six divisions, Middle Part seven, and Junior Part one. But this comparatively simple classification is complicated by a system of parallel divisions. Thus the six divisions of Senior Part are arranged in three sets of parallel pairs, so that there are practically only three divisions in Senior Part, and only three promotions necessary to get through it. Similarly in Middle Part, six out of the seven divisions are in parallel pairs, so there are practically only four divisions. A glance at the table of divisions will make this clear. In Long Roll, the annual school-list with names in Latin and the foundation and school enumerated in their full form, each parallel pair of divisions is officially printed as

[1] The fact that Sixth Book, *Sexta Classis*, was from the first the highest form at Winchester, seems to have left its mark in the Sixth Form being generally the highest in schools.

one division. We may notice here that besides Long Roll there are two other rolls or school-lists annually printed, namely Short Roll, which appears each term, and gives the school by divisions with reference letters to show their houses, and mathematical and modern language sets, and Blue Roll, which appears annually in the summer holidays and gives the school work, achievements, and prizes for the previous year.

To return to the divisions of the school. The expression "Fifth Book" is very seldom used, but it is represented by the Roman numeral "V." after the names of each part. The other "Books" have disappeared. Fourth Book, which a century ago was in three parts, has now entirely vanished, but there is still a relic of Second Book in the enumeration in Long Roll, under the heading *Secunda Classis*, of the "queristers," who now have an entirely separate school and schoolmaster, but who down to about 1810 used to do their lessons with the rest of the school. Dr. Goddard, head master from 1793 to 1809, began as a "querister," and had a considerable number of scholars and commoners below him in the school when he became a commoner and eventually a scholar. It may have been owing to this origin that Dr. Goddard, when he became head master, was studious of appearances and of his dignity. "He is indeed represented as having been very punctilious, not only as regarded the observance of the rules of the school, but in such matters as dress and manners, requiring the same from his pupils. He always dined at two o'clock, before going into afternoon school,

and appeared afterwards in full dress, his wig perfectly powdered, his cassock, black silk stockings, and the buckles in his shoes, all in the trimmest order."[1]

Whether or no it was owing to his having begun as a "querister," Dr. Goddard evidently realized the weight which a show of dignity in a figure-head carries with a school.

The use of the word "book" for a class at Winchester is as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century, cp. "I am Prepositor of my boke (*Duco classem*)." — Horman's *Vulgaria*.[2] "Going up to books" is still the "notion" for going to class-rooms; originally it meant going up to the raised tiers of seats at the end of the schoolroom where lessons were said. These seats came to be called "books" from the classes who sat on them, in just the opposite way to which the word "form," meaning a seat (especially of hares), has been transferred to the class of boys who sit on it.[3]

Parents have been known to complain that the names of divisions at schools seem to be purposely involved to prevent them discovering from their sons exactly in what part of the school they are placed. Certainly to the uninitiated the Winchester divisions must appear rather obscure, and there is room for considerable mental gymnastics about "parallels." Even when expressed shortly, as, for instance,

[1] "Wykehamica," p. 163.

[2] "History of Winchester College," Leach, p. 229.

[3] Just as "scob" comes from the bench, "scabellum," on which it rested.

"Middle Division Senior Part," the names are somewhat clumsy. But such expressions as "Lower Remove," or "Shell," though handier, are even more obscure. Divisions are, however, as a rule at Winchester known familiarly by the name of their masters. The following table compiled from Short Roll for Common Time, 1900, will make the previous remarks more intelligible.

SIXTH BOOK.

		No.
Senior Division.	Dr. Fearon and Mr. Rendall.	31
Junior Division.	Mr. E. Morshead.	27

FIFTH BOOK.

Senior Part V.		
Senior Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Griffith.	23
	Mr. F. Morshead. (3 Army Class)	27
Middle Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Cook. (5 Army Class)	25
	Mr. Hardy.	26
Junior Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Bramston.	27
	Mr. Cruickshank.	27
Middle Part V.		
Senior Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Hewett.	27
	Mr. Phillips.	29
Second Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Smith.	26
	Mr. Furley.	25
Third Division (Parallel Divisions).	Mr. Fort.	27
	Mr. Bather.	25
Junior Division.	Mr. Buckland.	30
Junior Part V.	Mr. David.	18

It will be observed that Junior Part is a very small division, and seems to be threatened with the process which has gradually gone on at Winchester of con-

stantly abolishing the lowest division, room being made for increased numbers by expanding the higher divisions by means of parallels. Fourth book was thus abolished comparatively recently, and third, second and first books have long ceased to form part of the school. No doubt this tendency is due to the fact that it was considered other than a distinction to be placed in the lowest book.[1] If this Niagara-like process of constantly wearing away the end division of the school goes on as steadily in the future as it has in the past, we may look forward to a time when every Wykehamist will be able to proudly say that he is in one of the parallel divisions of Sixth Book.

A few points may be mentioned in order to give some idea of what division a boy may be expected to be found in according to his age. In Short Half, 1899, the following were the average ages for some of the divisions:

VI. Book. Junior Division. 17 years, 2 months.

Senior Part V. Middle Division. 16 years, 11 months.

Middle Part V. Senior Division. 15 years, 7 months.

Middle Part V. Junior Division. 14 years, 2 months.

It must be remembered, however, that for commoners, especially in the higher divisions, the average

[1] It also may be accounted for by the fact that boys come older and much better prepared to Winchester than they used to, and the sort of teaching which had to be given in Fourth Book is not now necessary.

age will be rather higher than this, since it is reduced by the average age of scholars, which is considerably lower, except in the case of the last-named division, in which scholars are now never placed. The highest division in which boys are placed on admission is the Junior division of Senior Part V., but it is only two or three of the best of the year that are usually placed so high. Most start their career in the lower divisions of Middle Part V. The regulations as to superannuation afford some index as to what is considered the lowest tolerable position at a certain age. "No boy may remain in the School after the end of the School half-year in which he attains the age of sixteen, unless previously admitted to Middle Part V., or after seventeen unless previously admitted to Senior Part V.; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the School half-year in which he shall attain the age of eighteen years. Under exceptional circumstances the head master may relax these rules, but in no case shall a boy remain in the School beyond the end of the School half-year (ending 10th of January or 10th of August) in which he shall become nineteen." Those who fall prematurely under the operation of these superannuation rules, and for whom no extenuating circumstances are found, have the dismal consolation of reflecting that there is also a superannuation scheme for masters.

Besides the divisions, which are maintained for purposes of the teaching of classics, English, and science, there is also a classification into sets for modern languages and "blocks" for mathematics.

HOURS AND SUBJECTS

A description of school work must necessarily be of a rather dull and technical character, dealing chiefly with lists, time-tables, and schemes of work. The school work at Winchester, like that of the other great public schools, gives classics the first place, with mathematics, English, modern languages, and science duly represented. Greek, though not a compulsory subject for entrance into the lowest divisions, is taught throughout the rest of the school. There is no special modern side, but French is taught to every one as far up as the middle division of Senior Part. At this point German begins, and is taught in the three highest divisions to the exclusion of French. Those, however, who for particular reasons, such as army examinations, wish to continue French, can do so specially, and generally speaking it may be said that towards the top of the school considerable latitude is allowed in accordance with individual wants and abilities as to the subjects studied. Thus in Sixth Book promising mathematicians are allowed to give extra time to their subject, while those who have no taste in that direction, and have probably learnt as much mathematics as they ever will fathom, can drop the subject and devote time where it will be more profitably spent. So that the course of work may be described as an all round education, with an encouragement of individual tastes and concessions to individual needs in the final stages. Too much specialization at any age, and especially at an early

age, is no doubt a bad thing, but the modified amount tolerated in Sixth Book is really only turning to good account time which would be otherwise wasted. There is an army class beginning in the middle division of Senior Part. Winchester does not attempt to cram for the army, but a considerable number of boys pass in from the school.

The annexed time-table of winter school hours is kindly supplied by a member of the school. The hours up to books vary slightly in some parts of the school. The summer scheme differs from this winter scheme in the following respects. The morning hours are longer in order to allow an hour to be dropped in the afternoon, when work does not begin till 4 p.m. The temptation of a siesta during the first hot hour after lunch no doubt makes 3 to 4 p.m. in summer a rather unprofitable period for sitting down at work. Accordingly the afternoon hours are only from 4 to 6 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The morning hours after breakfast on these three days are consequently rather long—from 9.15 to 12.45. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the last hour of the morning is dropped. Thursday is, however, the chief glory of Cloister Time, being a whole remedy instead of a half remedy. With the exception of morning lines there is no going up to books; after breakfast from 9 to 11 there is, indeed, "Books chambers," but this is spent in doing prose and verse tasks, and at 11 even this modified form of fatigue comes to an end, and the rest of the day is sacred to cricket or other games. It will also be noticed that in summer the evening preparation (toy

Scheme for Short Half (Winter)

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*	*Sunday.*
7 to 7.45 a.m.	Morning lines.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st Chapel 9 o'clock (40 minutes).
7.50	Chapel (15 minutes).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
9.15 to 10.15	Preparation up at house.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2nd Chapel 11 o'clock (1 hour).
10.15 to 11.15 11.15 to 12 p.m.	Up to books.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.15 to 4.15 4.15 to 5.15 5.15 to 6.15	Preparation up at house. Up to books.	Half Rem.	Same as Monday.	Half Rem.	Same as Monday.	3.45 Preparation. 4.30 Up to books. 5.35 Chapel ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour).	3rd Chapel 5 o'clock ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hours average). Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. every second Sunday of the month.

Toy time 7 to 8.45 p.m. every evening.

time) is later and shorter, from 8.15 to 9.15; this is to allow time for "Long Meads," the chief playtime in summer, beginning after tea and lasting till dusk.

SUMMER SCHEME

(Before breakfast same as winter).

	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	*Tuesday and Saturday.*	*Thursday.*
9.15 to 10	Up to books.	The same omitting 12 to 12.45.	9 to 11 Books Chambers [1] (whole rem.).
10 to 11	Up at house.		
11 to 12	Up to books.		
12 to 12.45			
4 to 5	Preparation up at house.	Tuesday afternoon half rem. Saturday afternoon work and Chapel as in winter.	
5 to 6	Up to books.		

Toy time 8.15 to 9.15.

Between the winter scheme and the summer scheme come the slight modifications of Common Time. The arrangements follow the winter scheme, except that during about the first half of the term there is no "morning lines." It has generally been found that work before breakfast in February and March is chiefly productive of ailments, so people are allowed

[1] The expression "Books Chambers" is properly confined, as in the above scheme, to this time on remedies when "Books" (*i.e.*, divisions) would naturally be "up to books," but stayed in chambers to do composition instead; but it is now used in college to mean any time spent in preparing work in chambers, except toy time.

to stay in bed till chapel. Work begins at 9, and lasts for three and a half hours. This is a long stretch, but what with walking from house, and intervals of

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

GOING UP TO BOOKS.

waiting about Flint Court between hours, the strain is not excessive.

Having thus described the arrangements of school hours, we will go on to the subjects of work. The

following scheme shows at a glance the proportion of time given to different subjects up to books in the second highest division of the school.

TIME TABLE OF A BOY IN SIXTH BOOK, JUNIOR DIVISION, OCTOBER, 1899

	7 to 7.45	10 to 11	11 to 12	3.45 to 4.30	4 to 5	5 to 6
Monday.	D	L	C		C or M	C
Tuesday.	D	C or M	C			
Wednesday.	C	C	S		L	C
Thursday.	C	C or M	C			
Friday.	C	E	C		C or M	C
Saturday.	C	C	C	S		

C. Classics. D. Divinity. E. English. L. Modern Languages. M. Mathematics. S. Science.

In Sixth Book in classics about three pages of a prose author, or about a hundred lines of a poet, are supposed to be prepared for a lesson. Weekly composition tasks are Latin prose (about twenty lines), or Greek prose (about fifteen lines), Latin verse (about twenty lines), and a smaller quantity of Greek iambics. Throughout the school a regular cycle of study is adopted so as to prevent the same authors and subjects recurring too frequently. Full lists of all the subjects of work throughout the school in classics, divinity, history, mathematics, French, German, and science are annually published in Blue Roll.

v.	*Thur*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*
ent	Livy, 40 li	Eucl. I. 1-30, according to div.	O. T. (later on Gk. Test.). S. Mark, abt. 12 vv.	French.
15 s, or eo- r th r.	9 t Bo Chan	9 to 11 { Books, Chambers. } Lat. Prose. DuPré, Bradley, short sentences (25).	French.	9.15 to 10.15 Prepare.
15		Simple constructions, ut, qui, Or. Obliq. Gerund, etc. Scanning.	Prepare.	10.15 to 11.15 Gk. Gram^{r}.
2			Attic Gk. Stories.	11.15 to 12 Math. Alg. to end simple equation.
bk.			Lines.	
tics.				
ter- urs.			Prepare.	3.45 to 4.30 Prepare.
			Math. (Arith.)	4.30 to 5.30 Cæsar.

To face p. 118.

1. Twelve
t 9.15. No

From the point of view of parents wishing to send their sons to Winchester, it is, perhaps, not so important to know what are the heights of knowledge to which the upper divisions soar, as to have some idea of the depth at which the lower divisions begin. Accordingly full schemes of work in Junior Part (the lowest division), and of junior division Senior Part (the highest division in which new men are placed), are here given.

As far up the school as the lowest division of Senior Part, places are changed up to books in the ordinary way. In the upper divisions of Senior Part lessons are marked without changing places. In Sixth Book marks are only given for examinations, composition being marked by the Greek letters α, $\alpha-$, $\beta+$, and so on. The order of week's marks is known as *cuse*, which is said to be short for *classicus* paper. The junior college man in a division is also known as *classicus*,[1] and is responsible for getting work set and knowing what his division has got to do. A mid-term examination known as "monthly" is held in the lower divisions by the head master, after which a mid-term report is sent home. Another report is sent at the end of the half. The final order in the divisions below Sixth Book is made up on the combination of all the weeks' marks and the final examination marks at the end of the half.

[1] Classicus occurs in the school poem of 1650, and he seems to be the same as Classis Custos in the *Vetus Consuetudinarium* of Eton, 1550, the dunce who had to say the lesson first.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHOOL PRIZES AND HONOURS

THE bulk of the prizes are annual prizes, and, except the Queen's medals, they consist of sets of books or money to be spent in books. They are as follows:

REVERSE OF QUEEN'S GOLD MEDAL.
"Etiam sepulti vivit fama Wykehami."
Half actual size.
Obv. Head of Queen Victoria.
"Honorem princeps proponit."

1. *The Queen's Medals.*—These medals were instituted in 1770, and since 1816 they have been the annual gifts of the sovereign. There are two gold medals given for Latin verse and English essay, or else for English verse and Latin essay (these two pairs of subjects being taken in turns in alternate years), and two silver medals always given for English speech and Latin speech.

2. *The Warden and Fellows' Prizes.*—On the death of Bishop Maltby of Durham (1859), the prizes formerly given by him were continued by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester. There are four of these prizes, given respectively for Greek prose and iambics, and for the two alternative medal subjects which are not set for medals *pro tempore.*

3. *Moore-Stevens Divinity Prize*, given by J. C. Moore-Stevens, Esq.

4. *Duncan Prizes* (instituted in 1841 and 1855 by Philip B. Duncan, D.C.L.), for English historical essay and reading.

5. *English Literature Prize*, given by the Rev. C. H. Hawkins, for general knowledge of contemporary English literature, and set authors from among the English classics.

The above prizes naturally fall to those near the top of the school, and serious competition for them is confined to a few, but the following special prizes are more evenly distributed through the school.

6. *Duncan Mathematical Prizes.*—Four prizes distributed among Sixth Book and the three parts of Fifth Book.

7. *Junior Maltby Latin Verse.*—Senior Part V.

8. *Modern Language Prizes*, given by the head master in each division.

9. *Natural Science Prizes*, instituted by the Earl of Selborne in six divisions.

Part of the money raised for a testimonial to the Rev. G. Richardson on his retirement in 1899, was, at his request, devoted to founding additional mathematical and science prizes.

It will be noticed that there are no prizes at Winchester for Latin or Greek epigrams, although until recent times the composing of an epigram, or a *Vulgus* as it was called, was one of the most constant tasks at Winchester; and a somewhat painful one before breakfast, to judge from the schoolboy poet of

1650, who thus describes the difficulty of being epigrammatic in a dead language with hunger gnawing at one's vitals:

"We rack our brains for a Muse which will fit the subject, each bound as tightly to his 'scob' as godlike Prometheus was of old to the rock on the Caucasus."

10. Besides these special prizes, each division up to Sixth Book has a terminal prize, given for aggregate of term's marks and examination. The winner of it is said to "get books." He gets his book from the head master's study. There is no public distribution of prizes except on Domum Day, when the Queen's medals and a few of the most important prizes are publicly handed over.

A fund exists under which a bound copy of "Pearson on the Creed" may be taken as a leaving book.

Scholarships, etc., to the Universities

Besides these prizes there are more substantial rewards in the shape of scholarships and exhibitions to the University, which, though only a shadow of Wykeham's original munificent arrangement (under which New College, Oxford, provided enough scholarships and fellowships to make lifelong provision for the majority of Winchester scholars), yet remain a very handsome endowment. There are six scholarships, each of £80 a year at New College, annually competed for at Winchester at the end of Short Half. If less than six candidates are up to the standard required by New College, the remaining scholarships are thrown open. The standard maintained is well up to the full

university scholarship level, as may be judged by the fact that Winchester candidates who have been rejected for close scholarships at New College, often get open scholarships elsewhere.

Besides the scholarships there are annually four exhibitions, tenable during university careers, of the annual value of £50 each. These were originally founded in order to make provision for those who did not "get off to New," but are now tenable in conjunction with New College scholarships. Some of these are officially called "Dom. Fox et Burton," *i.e.*, Domini Fox et Burton, since they were founded in 1742 by Dr. Burton, the head master, and a Wykehamist named Bohun Fox. These exhibitions are awarded at the end of Cloister Time, upon an aggregate of marks for all the various subjects done since the beginning of the preceding Common Time. Lastly, there is the Goddard and Pitt scholarship, founded in 1846 in memory of Dr. Goddard, who died in the previous year. It is of the annual value of £25, tenable for four years, with £5 added every fourth year from the Pitt fund, and is awarded on the result of the classical examination at the end of Cloister Time. As only one is given each year, it is regarded as the blue riband of Winchester scholarship.

In a year when sufficient candidates come up to the standard to fill all the scholarships and exhibitions obtainable from Winchester, the following would be the net result of the considerable amounts tenable throughout a university career:

One gets New College Scholarship £80 + exhibition £50 + Goddard £25.

Three get New College Scholarship £80 + exhibition £50.

Two get New College Scholarship £80.

The exhibitions do not always go to those who get scholarships. Besides these exhibitions awarded by examination, there is a superannuates' fund from which exhibitions are allotted by the warden, head master, and second master without examinations, and is a useful supplement to the examination system, which does not always award scholarships where they are most needed. These exhibitions vary in number and amount according to circumstances.

The question of rewards naturally leads to that of punishments. There is nothing peculiar about the punishments at Winchester for idleness in school. There are the usual lines and writing out and saying over again of unlearnt work. There is no punishment drill. Corporal punishment, except by prefects, is vested in the head master. If a master wishes to send a culprit up to the head master, he tells him to "order his name," which means that the culprit has to inform Bible clerk, the prefect on duty for the week, whose business it is to conduct him to the head master's study at the proper time, and to remain as witness if a flogging is inflicted. The ancient form of warrant proper to such an occasion is in Latin, Bible clerk writing the name of the man to be punished, followed by that of the master who sends him up —— *jussu domini* —— and lastly the word *detuli*, "I have brought for execution."

SCHOOL HONOURS

In order to give a general notion of the average results of the school teaching we append two recently published school honour lists. The close scholarships at New College are not given in these lists; they generally absorb the best four or five men of the year at Winchester. Nor are second classes in honours mentioned. Judged by the standard of University successes, Winchester has in recent years left little to be desired.

Honours for the year ending July, 1898

OXFORD.—6 First Class Final Classics. 1 First Class Final Mathematics. 2 First Class Final Natural Science. 1 First Class Final Theology. 6 First Class Moderations Classics. 1 First Class Moderations Mathematics. The Hertford Scholarship and *prox. acc.* Craven Fellowship. Fellowship at Trinity. The Senior Mathematical Scholarship. Entrance Scholarships at Christchurch, Hertford, and Exeter. Exhibition, Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE. — Fourth Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Pt. 1. First Class, First Division, Classical Tripos, Pt. 1. Browne Scholarship. Member's Prize, English Essay. 2 Scholarships, Trinity.

OTHER HONOURS.—2 Indian Civil Service. 2 Cadetships, Woolwich. 2 Cadetships, Sandhurst.

Year ending July, 1899

OXFORD.—1 First Class Final Mathematics. 1 First Class Final Natural Science. 5 First Class

Moderations Classics. 1 First Class Moderations Mathematics. Gaisford Greek Verse. Third for Ireland Scholarship, and distinction. 3 distinctions, Hertford Scholarship. Craven Scholarship, and mention. Arnold Essay. Chancellor's Latin Verse. *Proxime* Newdigate. Entrance Scholarships at Christchurch, Exeter, and Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE.—Craven Scholarship. First Class, First Division, Classical Tripos, Pt. 2. First Class Classical Tripos, Pt. 1. Bell Scholarship. First Class History Tripos. Scholarship, Trinity.

OTHER HONOURS.—3 Home Civil and Indian Civil Service. 5 Cadetships, Woolwich. 7 Cadetships, Sandhurst (one after private coaching).

The Universities Higher Certificate Examination is sometimes held at Winchester, and this affords some means of comparison with other schools. In the last examination held in July, 1899, Winchester obtained sixty-seven certificates, the next largest number obtained by a public school being fifty-seven, gained by Eton and Rugby. Thirteen classical distinctions were obtained by Winchester, the next best being ten.

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

FIFTEENS : COLLEGE *v.* HOUSES, NOVEMBER, 1899.

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

CRICKET IN LAVENDER MEADS.

CHAPTER IX

GAMES

WE have already seen that games had little place in the earliest arrangements at Winchester. There seems indeed to have been an *area pilaris* (ball-court) from early times, and the present ball-court dates from the seventeenth century; but it was on Hills, to which regular pilgrimages were made for exercise until 1868, that games were mostly played. Meads was enclosed about 1550, but until the beginning of the nineteenth century it seems to have been devoted to hay and gardening rather than to cricket and football. Of games on Hills we have the evidence of the school poet of 1650 to the fact that they included quoits, football, and games played by hitting the ball with the hand or with a bat, which may have been an early form of rounders or cricket, or battledore:

"Seu pila delectat palmaria, sive per auras
Sæpe repercusso pila te juvat icta bacillo."

Cricket was at any rate in full swing on the top of Hills at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and was played there as late as 1866, though Meads was the regular cricket ground for some time before that. Huddesford, a Winchester poet of the latter part of the eighteenth century, calls on the Whitsuntide holidays to

"With thee bring
Cricket, nimble boy and light
In slippers red and drawers white."

In 1868 the custom of regular going on Hills ended, and additional ground for games was acquired by making a gateway through Meads Wall and taking in Lavender Meads and New Field. This splendid extension was made by Dr. Ridding. Previous to this, commoners were under a disadvantage in having to go to a distant "Commoner Field" for their games. A few years ago a still further increase was obtained by removing the boundary fence which divided New Field from Dogger's Close, and throwing the two into one, this addition being made through the munificence of a private benefaction. The quaint name of Dogger's Close is ancient; it appears among property transferred to the College by Henry VIII. The grounds altogether are as picturesque as they are convenient, opening as it were *en suite* from one to another. Seen from the top of Hills, this great sweep of level green has been not inaptly compared to "a billiard table cushioned with trees." The chalk underneath, though an excellent

foundation for a ground, requires a good deal of treatment for cricket pitches, and a great deal has had to be done in the way of re-laying and re-turfing. Part of Meads was once a Carmelite burying ground.

CRICKET

Although there is a river and a school boat club at Winchester, these are not on a scale to rival cricket, which is the main interest of the summer, working up to Eton match as the culminating point. The match generally takes place about the end of June, in that pleasant period when strawberries are most plentiful; and, athletically speaking, the first two-thirds of the term are spent in looking forward to, and the last third in looking back upon, the crowded hours of glorious life represented by this event. Eton match is played in alternate years at Eton and Winchester, and this has been the arrangement since 1854, previous to which time Winchester used to play both Eton and Harrow at Lord's. The Winchester eleven is still called "Lord's," though it is nearly half a century since a Winchester team has played there. Some people wish that Winchester had been as tenacious of the practice of playing at Lord's as it has been of the name, and indeed it is a matter for discussion whether or no the school did well in abandoning its annual fixtures in London. In favour of the present arrangement it may be said that it forms a pleasant exchange of hospitality with Eton, that the disadvantages of taking the school to London are avoided, and that the

match as now played can be and is properly and keenly watched by everybody, instead of being a mere Society picnic. On the other hand, it is very truly contended that the annual fixture at Lord's put Winchester in its proper position in public estimation, which requires to be struck by an occasional appearance within the five-mile radius. When the match is played at Eton, the first seventy Winchester boys who want to go to Eton and have not leave out to friends there, are entertained by Eton College, and a similar number of Etonians in alternate years are entertained at Winchester. They come for one day, generally the first, when they are more likely to see a full day's cricket. The cricket eleven, and generally a shooting team also, bring the annual number of guests up to about 100; and, besides these, 200 or 300 of the visiting school come to their friends for the match. Intervals of the match are filled up by an inspection of the other school's buildings; which, though brief, is long enough to convince the properly patriotic sightseer that his own are infinitely superior.

The match with Harrow, instituted in 1825, was not played after 1854, and suggestions have sometimes been made as to reviving it. Unquestionably, if Winchester undertakes any other public school match besides that against Eton, it ought if possible to be a revival of the Harrow match rather than one against any other school, but the authorities at present feel that the distraction of one school match is enough. The only survival now to be seen of the presence of Winchester at Lord's is in the dark blue and white striped cap of the Harrow

eleven, Winchester having been victorious in a match played against Harrow for the right to wear a plain dark blue cap, which has been the Winchester eleven colour since 1851. In earlier days top hats were worn, the Winchester eleven being distinguished at Lord's by their "high white, or rather yellowish, beaver hats."[1] The first match, that with Harrow in 1825, was remarkable for the fact that two brothers, Christopher and Charles Wordsworth, respectively headed the Winchester and Harrow elevens. In after life they exchanged spheres, the Harrovian Charles becoming second master, and, later, a fellow of Winchester, while the Wykehamist Christopher became head master of Harrow. No similar instance of a Wykehamist and his brother playing in the opposing school teams seems to have occurred until the present year (1900), when two brothers, G. S. and F. M. Tomkinson played respectively in the Winchester and Eton elevens.

For cricket purposes the school is divided into those who are in "clubs," and have the privilege of wearing white flannels, and those who are not in clubs and who wear gray flannels. Clubs consist of senior club, which is the game for the best players next to "Lord's," middle club A and B, and junior club. Middle club, the haven of mediocrity, is a more or less dignified and peaceful resort for cricketers who have attained a certain age without attaining very conspicuous prowess at the game, and where the individual innings is of

[1] "Harrow School," 1898, E. W. Howson and G. Townsend Warner.

more interest than cricket in general. Those under sixteen play in junior house matches, in which all the various houses play against each other for Toye Cup, a cup instituted by the late Mr. A. J. Toye, whose recent death has deprived Winchester cricket of a staunch supporter. The competition for this cup, which takes place before Eton match, produces great keenness in junior house matches, and thus promising young players get an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Any fair cricketer has a tolerably good chance of a place in his house Toye Cup eleven in his first Cloister Time, while for those who are less good there remains the possibility of figuring in "junior junior house," and playing against other "junior junior houses." Thus everybody is provided with a cricketing occupation and training, whether it ultimately leads him to the glorious goal of "Lord's," or to the less responsible delights of middle club. There is the usual accompaniment of practice at nets with professionals, which entails "watching out" or cricket fagging, but this is so distributed as not to form any great hardship, a regular list of those who have to watch out or act as scorers being posted in Flint Court. Foreign matches are played in New Field, while Lavender Meads is the crowded scene of Toye Cup matches, where a man "in the country" for one game often finds himself uncomfortably close to the batsmen on a neighbouring pitch; this, however, produces alertness in the field. Meads was, properly speaking, the playing field for college, but on half rems senior and middle club A play there. Lavender

Meads is the scene of the proceedings of middle club B, and junior club (when it exists) plays in Dogger's Close. Cricket as played in clubs is sometimes objected to as being dull, but of course it is impossible to get the stimulus of a house competition in all the games. Cricket is practically compulsory for the first two years or so. Some drop it after playing in Toye Cup (under sixteen) matches.

"Lord's" roll is not finally completed till just before Eton match, and all old choices have to play for their places, except the two captains. Caps are also given for second eleven. When the excitement of Eton match is over, and foreign matches are finished, the interest in cricket centres in Turner Cup, played for by senior house elevens on the tournament system. Thus from the opening of the season with "Two Guinea Match," so called because the winning side divides two guineas as the spoil of victory, down to the final for Turner Cup, Cloister Time is full of interest for cricketers.

The record of Winchester's matches with Eton, and formerly with Harrow, shows alternating successions of periods of lean and fat years in the way of victory, according as school generations or families of good cricketers have come and stayed and gone. As a rule Winchester victories have been won by getting their rivals out cheaply rather than by making overpowering scores themselves. They have produced some very effective bowlers and pairs of bowlers, while their rivals have produced many better batsmen. This condition was repeated in the drawn match of this year

(1900), when H. K. Longman (the Eton captain) was the best bat on either side, while H. C. McDonell (the Winchester captain) was the best bowler. Winchester has, however, produced several well-known batsmen famous in their time in university or county cricket, and among the cricketing names of the school may be mentioned William Ward, Sir Frederick Bathurst, A. J. Lowth, W. N. Darnell, V. C. Smith, E. B. C. Trevilian, the three brothers A., C. H., and W. Ridding, J. Shuter, A. H. Trevor, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, H. R. Webbe, F. H. Gresson, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, V. T. Hill, J. R. Mason, and H. D. G. Leveson-Gower. Though its batting has sometimes collapsed, and its bowling has sometimes been collared, the school has always enjoyed and upheld the reputation of good fielding. This latter characteristic is said to be due to the fact that in the early days of Winchester cricket, which consisted of prefects always batting and bowling, and juniors endlessly watching-out, the only escape for the juniors was by making a catch, for which they were allowed "time;" while no junior who failed to stop even the hardest hit ever failed to receive prompt retribution with a cricket stump. This hard measure is no longer meted out, but we should remember with thankfulness those early involuntary martyrs of the faith that bad fielding is the deadliest of all cricket sins—at least in the young.

The school is indebted to an Harrovian (Mr. A. J. Webbe) for its delightful cricket pavilion, which was anonymously given by him as a memorial of his brother, and bears the following inscription:

"This tent was given to the School in memory of
Herbert Rosse Webbe
(Captain of Lord's 1875)
who died May 9, 1886."

All pavilions are called "tents" at Winchester, no doubt because the first cricket pavilions were only tents. There is Meads Tent, a wooden structure in Meads, and New Field Tent, a modest building with a slate roof, which was the school pavilion until Webbe Tent was built. The design of the latter, with its thatched roof, wooden balcony, and outside stairs, was adapted from the Torquay Cricket Club pavilion, and it is picturesquely built. The names of the captains of Lord's since 1825 are to be seen on the walls, and the full elevens since 1870. They were moved on from New Field Tent. Why the full elevens previous to 1870 were never put up does not appear. An asterisk marks the years in which Eton match was won, and a double star denotes the rare triumph of a victory in a single innings. Among the masters Mr. E. H. Buckland and Mr. J. A. Fort are the chief guardians of the school cricket interests. In the literature of cricket the name of Frederick Gale deserves a special mention.

FOOTBALL

Winchester, like Eton and Harrow, has its own game of football, which is played before Christmas, while Association is played between Christmas and Easter. Among these various forms of football,

that of Winchester is certainly one of the most peculiar. It is difficult to describe on paper a game which cannot be understood without being seen, and may be often seen, and even played, without being understood. Its chief features are that it is played on a long narrow strip of ground, the ends of which form

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

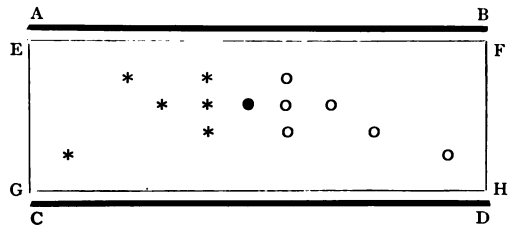
SIXES, 1899, IN COLLEGE CANVAS.

the goals, while the sides are inclosed by a network (called "canvas") to keep the ball in, and kicking up in the air and handling the ball are, under ordinary circumstances, not permissible, while dribbling is altogether disallowed. Parallel and close to canvas, inside the ground on each side, is a line of ropes and posts, forming a peculiar condition of the play. The

following description from the official rules will make this clearer :

" The ground is to be good level turf, in length about eighty yards, in breadth about twenty-seven yards, bounded on either side, lengthways, by ropes, strained at the height of three feet from the ground, passing through nine posts, on each side, placed at equal distances apart. Parallel to these ropes and outside them, at about one yard's distance, netting (canvas) is stretched by means of ironwork to the height of eight feet, for the purpose of keeping the ball within the ground. At either end of the ground, from the extremity of one row of ropes to the other, a straight line is cut in the turf; these two lines mark the goals, and are called 'worms.'

" The position of the players at the beginning of the game may be better understood by the accompanying diagram :



"The lines AB and CD represent the lines of canvas, EF and GH those of the ropes, EG and FH those of the goals.

" The marks * represent the players on one side.

"The marks o represent the players on the other side.

The mark • represents the ball in the middle."

The above diagram shows the arrangement for a six aside game: the game is also played fifteen aside, which is a reduction from the original twenty-two.

The evolution of this peculiar game is sufficiently interesting to follow in its different stages. It is evident from the narrow and circumscribed extent of the ground at present that this must once have been a necessity; that for some reason it was once necessary to keep the play in a narrow space; and this may have been either because football began in the confined space between Cloisters and School, or on some level strip on Hills, where the ball would roll away downhill unless kept strictly within bounds, or more likely on the edge of Meads, where the play was not allowed to extend on to "turf" in the centre, which is dedicated to cricket and the feet of superior people. In any case the ground of play was marked out on each side by the ropes and posts which still survive as a feature in the game; and outside these, instead of the present network, stood a row of unhappy juniors, whose business it was to stop the ball and send it back into play. If a junior failed to do this, and let the ball pass him, he generally became the victim of the baulked energy of the indignant player whose "rush" was thus spoiled. We thus see the origin of the rule that a player may not generally kick the ball higher than the average height of the shoulder, that is, higher than a junior could be expected to reach. The unhappy plight of the juniors was aggravated by the fact that in order that their activity for keeping in the

ball might be increased, they were not allowed to wear any coats or gowns while thus "kicking in," and so stood for hours in the winter in a very sorry condition, unpleasantly exposed to the assaults of the weather and the footballers. It was due to the consideration of Charles Wordsworth that this inhuman wall of humanity was abolished, and a wooden framework with canvas stretched upon it was substituted, and formed, as it were, the side scenes of the football arena. But the objection to this was, that the spectators could not see for the scenery, and also that the canvas caught the wind like a sail; so, in 1866, the present network rigging—close enough to hold the ball, but not to hold the wind, or to impede the view—was substituted, the ancient name of "canvas" being still retained.

For football purposes the school is divided into college, commoners, and houses,[1] which play against each other, fifteen a side, in November, and six a side in December. Caps are given for "sixes," the respective colours being blue and white, red and white, and brown and white. These matches are productive of the keenest rivalry, and no loss of interest is felt through not being able to play against other schools. Each of the three sections has its own "canvas," in which it plays practice games every day preparatory to the matches. Occasionally teams of Old Wykehamists play against the school, or the different football divisions, each of which also has a match of six and sixteen. These numbers appear to survive from

[1] See page 51.

the time when a whole side was twenty-two. Those who are not good enough to play in "canvas," play daily in the respective junior games of each section. On "half-remedies" a game known as "long game" is often played, in which juniors play with one or two senior men to spur on their efforts, and to look out for rising talent. There is also a good deal of practice kicking in canvases when they are not being used for games, and this is also a favourite occupation on ball court.

The playing of football is practically compulsory during Short Half, a doctor's certificate alone exempting from it; as played in junior game, however, it need not incur any serious amount of fatigue or danger, unless a person wishes to distinguish himself. In Common Time, Association is not so compulsory. The Winchester game not only has peculiar rules, but also a peculiar vocabulary. It begins with a "hot" or scrimmage, in which all the "ups" take part. Outside hover the "hot-watchers," whose duties are somewhat similar to those of a half-back in Rugby football. They must be ready to pounce on the ball the moment it comes out; and if the "hot" lasts a long time, a "hot-watcher" may beguile the time by pointing out to his rival (forcibly sometimes) that he is "behind his side," which really means in front of his side and of the ball. Behind the "hot" and the "hot-watchers" come the "kicks," of whom "second behind" corresponds to a three-quarter back, and "last behind" to a full back. "Second behind" is the principal figure in the game; he is the *matador* who does the real execu-

tion, putting a graceful finish to the matter by kicking the goals; and the preliminary "hotting" and rushing (though it sometimes results in an "up" scoring a goal) is more generally but an introduction to the serene moment when a straight "flyer"[1] comes gently bounding towards him, and he swoops forward and kicks a soaring goal of five or six "posts."[2] Needless to say, any "up" who "sconces" a "flyer" (*i.e.*, presumes to kick it himself instead of leaving it to the "behind") is guilty of a heinous crime, which can be only justified by immediate success or by being captain of the side. Indeed, the Winchester game has been criticised as being too inconsiderate of the "ups," who bear all the burden and heat of effort in the game without being able to achieve the main result; but such a criticism, even if well founded, fails to realize the spirit in which football is played.

Some even go farther, and wish to see the Winchester game discarded altogether, on the ground that it gives no training in passing and dribbling, and the other highest accomplishments of Rugby and Association, and that Wykehamists waste their time by learning a game which does not directly lead to distinction afterwards. To such criticism it is properly replied that the object of school football is not to get University blues

[1] A "flyer" means the ball in motion, having been last touched by a player on the opposite side. Under these circumstances the ball may be kicked up into the air. The only other occasion when this is allowed is when the ball is caught full.

[2] Distances are calculated by the intervals of "posts" down "canvas." Ten yards make one "post;" eight "posts" make one "canvas."

(although Winchester has turned out many distinguished University Association players, of whom the best known is F. M. Ingram), but to train and exercise as many of the members of the school as possible. In this respect it is claimed that the Winchester game is the best of school football games, for it gives a chance of usefulness to the heavy and the slow as well as to the swift and the light. Although, as we have seen, the "behinds" get most of the "scoring," yet the diversities of the Winchester game—the "hotting," the play down ropes where a heavy and long-legged person may be very useful, and the backing-up—call for various different qualities, and engage not only brilliant athletes who are good at kicking, but less showy people who are good at being kicked. Everyone is kept constantly on the move; there is no standing about as in Association, and there are plenty of opportunities of "practising courage" by the straightest of charging, when an "up" or "hot-watcher" may, by being "planted,"[1] get a brilliant goal.

But even if the game could not be defended on its merits, it would probably be a difficult undertaking to abolish a form of football which has obtained such a strong hold upon the traditions and affections of the place, for Winchester is never so characteristic as upon a day when a "fifteens" or "sixes" match is being played between two of the three sections of the school. These matches are generally played in college

[1] To be "planted" means to have the ball kicked straight into you. It is not etiquette, as in Association, to turn round on these occasions.

canvas, one side beginning *ad coll.*, *i.e.*, at the end nearest college, and the other *ad stag.*, *i.e.*, *ad stagnum log*, or at Log Pond.[1] On such great occasions sawdust is laid all over the ground inside "canvas," which thus appears a smooth and yellow arena against the November leaves, or the December snow, covering the rest of Meads. Seen clear through the leafless trees, behind Cloisters and School, rises Chapel Tower, for the stroke of whose first quarter bell (the signal to begin) everyone listens in breathless attention. The rival teams stand drawn up ready to begin, the "ups" formed ready for the "hot," all looking very spick and span, with a brand-new ball lying at their feet. Then the clock strikes, as the village clock of Nivelles was heard drowsily chiming before the first onset of Waterloo. Instantly down go the heads of the "ups" in the "hot," while from the crowd of spectators there uprises a rival shouting of "Co . . . ollege!" "Co . . . ommoners!" or "Hou . . . ses!" according to the teams engaged, with a sustained howl on the first syllable, sounding like some droning incantation, or the rival chanting of a long-drawn antiphone. As the game proceeds and grows exciting the shouts of the onlookers no longer suggest such respectable similes, and are apt to become frankly abusive and provocative. A wealth of shrill scorn may be thrown into the mocking shout of "Out *all* the way!"[2] while the word

[1] See p. 192.

[2] In case of the ball being kicked out of "canvas," it is replaced at the exact point where it went out, so that the finest kick is entirely wasted if it is out all the way.

"tag!"[1] is eminently suitable for the expression in a single syllable of detection, reprimand, derision, and private exultation. Occasions have been known when the feelings of the bystanders so grew upon them that, like the seconds in a duel, they have engaged in a scuffle on their own account. This is a healthy, if somewhat violent sign of the interest taken in the issue.

Occupying an interesting intermediate state between spectators and players are the men "in dress," those who have just failed to get into the team, and who are dressed ready to supply the place of any player who is temporarily disabled. They stand behind the goal like "greyhounds in the slips, straining upon the start;" and at the sound of "dress!" when someone has been placed *hors de combat* for a moment, the senior man in dress hurries out fresh and eager for the fray, amid cheers from his friends, while his opponents in the ring give vent to such expressions as the Philistines probably employed when they saw David stepping out to encounter Goliath. The injured player having recovered the use of his limbs or his wind, the man in dress trots back to his great-coat amid shouts of "Well played!" genuine and derisive, and resumes once more the *rôle* of an interested spectator. To describe the actual progress of the game is unnecessary for those who have seen it played, and meaningless for those who have not. The reader must recall

[1] To "tag" is to kick the ball after it has been kicked forward by one of your own side, and before it has touched one of the other side. This is against the rules, and anyone seen "tagging" is promptly denounced by the hostile spectators.

or imagine the scene from the description of the emotions of the spectators, and it is generally allowed that a good fast "six" game is the prettiest and most exciting spectacle in the way of football imaginable. When at last the hour is up, the stroke of the clock is unheard amid the tumult and the shouting which streams away in the wake of the victorious heroes borne shoulder high from the scene of their triumph.

It need hardly be said that the Winchester game has only been brought up to its present state of efficiency by a careful watching of its developments, and adapting of its rules to fresh conditions as they arose, and in this work Mr. J. A. Fort has done great service to the school. The rules, as drawn up in 1863, were revised five times down to 1896.

During Common Time, Association is played for a change. "House Soccer Cup" ties are played for Hawkins' Cup, and also some out matches, which are, of course, impossible under Winchester football rules. Considering the short time given to the game the school turns out a very useful "soccer" team. A species of wall game, known as "up game," is often played after breakfast on ball court along the wall of School. It is an informal game, at which men may come and men may go as they please. The rules are traditional.

Miscellaneous Games and Occupations

Besides cricket and football there are various other games and occupations out of school. Interest in all

[illegible] inter-house competitions, with [illegible] the names of the donors, who, in many [illegible]

[illegible] —There are [illegible] fives courts. The [illegible] of these two [illegible] and the others are plain. The [illegible] the air at the back. [illegible] Rugby game. Fives ties are [illegible] There are Thornton [illegible] school competitions for [illegible] Sixth Book and has not got a [illegible] and under sixteen for anyone [illegible] Watney cup is given for [illegible]

[illegible] —There is one hard-ball court, allotted [illegible] racquet club, which is divided [illegible] and second class [illegible] Bramston racquet (a silver [illegible] presented yearly for singles. No one who has won it is allowed to compete a second time. Two Wigram challenge cups are played for by house doubles, and are retained by the winning house for a year.

A school pair compete annually in the Public School Racquets competition, but Winchester has not met with much success in this direction, except in 1889, when T. B. Case and E. J. Neve won. Among other players may be mentioned the names of Sir Edward Grey, and also E. B. Noel and R. A. Williams (the school pair from 1896 to 1898), who were good enough to represent their respective Universities in singles, but

through various illnesses never won the Public School Competition. Caps are given for the school pair.

The supply of squash racquet courts (independent of fives courts, which are a good deal used for squash racquets) is very limited, and these are the best training for hard-ball racquets, which is too difficult and expensive for many beginners. That the value of squash racquet courts is fully appreciated at Harrow, which has been the most successful school at racquets, may be gathered from the following remark by Mr. M. C. Kemp in "Harrow School, 1898": "Harrow has six squash courts, and eleven more in the yards of different houses, a splendid training ground for wrist and eye." Winchester has been much indebted to Mr. Kemp in racquet matters.

Most of the houses have a court or yard suitable for various games, and college has ball court. Bat fives however, which is a good deal played, is by no means a good training for racquets.

BOAT CLUB.—The short extent, narrowness, and shallowness of the river available for boating is a serious handicap to rowing at Winchester. A boat club has, however, existed since 1867. Subscription for new members is 17*s.* 6*d.*, and for old members 12*s.* 6*d.* Caps are given for school four. They do not row against any other school, but fours from Oxford colleges compete with them in the summer. Sliding seats are not used. In spite of the difficulties, boating is, like other things at Winchester, carried on with numerous competitions. Freshfield cup is competed for by fours from college, commoners, and "houses"

in Common Time, and Burne cup is rowed for by an inter-house competition in Cloister Time. These are all bumping races, as there is no room for rowing abreast. There are also challenge and junior sculling, senior and junior pairs, and scratch fours. Considering the limited numbers of Winchester, it is perhaps fortunate that the conditions of the river do not allow boating to become a very prominent feature in school athletics, as there are not enough in the school to maintain an eight as well as an eleven. However, Winchester has turned out some good oars, but the after-successes of Wykehamists in rowing can hardly be ascribed to the river at Winchester.

GYMNASIUM.—Everyone, when he first comes, has to attend gymnasium for two terms, twice a week the first term, and once the second. Then there is an easy sort of examination to pass, to show that he can vault over a horse or swing down some rings, and perform other simple feats, after which attendance is not compulsory. But everyone has to pass this examination, and anyone who fails after two terms goes on compulsorily until he passes. Gymnasium is open and instruction given at convenient times in all sorts of exercises for those who care to go, and lessons are also given in boxing, fencing, etc.

There are head master's gold and silver medals for proficiency in gymnastics, and first and second prize Kirby foils for fencing. House competitions are the Richardson shield, for three men out of one house under sixteen, and Turner cup for five men out of one house, two over and three under sixteen.

For general house competition purposes college, which is nearly twice as big as any one house, is divided into college east and college west. This was originally a geographical division, as the name implies. Men in first, second, third and fourth chambers (which

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

GYMNASIUM.

are east of Middle Gate) being college east, and fifth, sixth, and seventh being college west. Partly owing to the re-arrangement of chambers, and partly owing to the fact that the system lent itself to gerrymandering by which all the best men might be put into one side of college, this method of division was given up. Now men's names are alternately allotted to east and

west when they first come, and they continue to belong to their original side.

BATHING takes place in Gunner's Hole, a spacious stretch in a branch of the Itchen flowing through St. Stephen's Mead just outside Meads. The pool derived its name from the fact that the Rev. H. Gunner, one of the chaplains, used to live near, in Blackbridge House. In the old days of "Evening Hills," when people, instead of actually going on Hills, wandered at their sweet will through Water Meads, bathing took place at various places on the river, each of which had its name and its devotees; and many stories are told of diving over the gates of the lock known as First Pot, and of the pleasures of a swim in Dalmatia or Milkhole.

On the occasions when the gate on the east side of Meads, known as *Non-licet* Gate, is open, Gunner's Hole is very quickly and pleasantly reached through College Mill, whose old bricks and tiles form a most picturesque foreground, with College Tower behind. *Non-licet* Gate, however, is fond of keeping up its name by being frequently shut, and then a somewhat longer circuit is necessary outside the wall of the warden's garden. During the autumn and winter of 1899 Gunner's Hole was immensely improved by having concrete sides made to it, and having all the mud in the river bed removed, leaving a clean gravel bottom. The cost of these operations was defrayed by the head master. A channel had to be dug to divert the stream and enable the removal of the mud, as to which there had been many complaints. The

elaborate operations recall the *barrage* on the Nile on a small scale. The natural flow of the water can be regulated as desired by a system of sluices. Just above these the stream is filtered by a grating, which catches floating weeds and diverts them down the side channel. This channel is always available to carry off surplus water, and enables the bed of the

Photo. GUNNER'S HOLE. *W. E. Abley.*

bathing stream to be completely emptied and cleaned out at will. The stretch of river thus available for bathing is about one hundred yards long, and is twelve yards across at the higher end, becoming wider below. The concrete edges follow the natural bend of the river, and though there is a slight sacrifice of rusticity, there is an immense gain in cleanness. At the upper end there is a high diving erection with four stages and two spring boards. Round the edge of this deep end

the concrete is fitted with a handrail at the water's edge. The river gradually grows shallow towards the lower end.

Gunner's Hole is now second to none as a bathing place in England. Here, under the shade of the limes, are the best features of a swimming bath and a river rolled into one—the firm, clean sides of a bath without its dull and stagnant water, the freshness and sparkle of a live river without its floods, its droughts, and its mud; in fact, the clean water of a river between the clean banks of a bath.

Everyone has to pass in swimming, an instructor giving lessons as long as necessary to beginners. Competitions are held in swimming and purling, senior and junior, and a medal is presented by the Royal Humane Society for life-saving with a dummy.

RIFLE CORPS was founded in 1860. Its main interest lay in shooting competitions, but lately the idea that a school corps is of actual use as a military training and as a military force has greatly increased the interest taken in rifle corps. In Common Time, 1899, the numbers were 198, including the band—a prominent item; they have recently increased very largely, and are now about 250. On the other hand, the opportunities of practising shooting have in late years correspondingly diminished. Three years ago the then existing range at Teg Down was condemned as unsafe, and various difficulties have so far thwarted all efforts at getting a substitute. Winchester won the Ashburton Shield in 1871, 1872, and 1873, and after being second in the two following years, won for the

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

RIFLE CORPS.

last time in 1876. Spencer Cup was won in 1863, and the Cadet Trophy at different times. Until a convenient range can be obtained there is little prospect of a repetition of these victories, as practice is necessarily curtailed when it is necessary to go as far as Romsey to shoot, and the school does not at present compete at Bisley. Hunter cup is shot for against Marlborough, and Steel cup against Wellington. R. O. Warren, winner of the Queen's Prize in 1887, and R. H. Simonds, winner of the Silver Medal in the Queen's Prize in 1885, are both Wykehamists.

Part of the corps is enrolled and the rest are cadets. Scarlet uniform is worn. There are the usual marches out, public school field days, and camps. Drills take place in school in the evening during winter, and in the summer in Meads. On Saturday mornings in Cloister Time, rifle corps have a compulsory drill from 7 to 7.45 a.m., for which they are let off morning lines. This concession of course conduces considerably to their efficiency. The corps is commanded by masters. The school shooting competitions include Indian Wykehamist cup, competed for by teams from college, commoners, and houses; Company cup; House cup, for teams from each house; and Freshfield cup. For drill one cup is competed for by squads of cadets, and another (in the shape of a beer Jack), presented by Mrs. Richardson, is competed for by enrolled men. The school is generally represented at camp in the summer holidays. Rifle corps possesses a drum and fife band, and contemplates breaking out into brass.

Besides Association football, played during the first

five weeks of Common Time, and fives and racquets, there are also STEEPLECHASE and ATHLETIC SPORTS, with preliminary paper-chases, runs, and training. In these, as in other events, individual effort is spurred on by being made to contribute towards house honours. Marks are given for the first fifty places in steeplechase, and Hawkins cup is given to the house which gets the most marks. Steeplechase is a handicap about three miles long, with the finish at St. Cross. More than half the school generally enter, and all new men are expected to do so. Taylor cup is given to the house with the best results in athletic sports, on the same system as Hawkins cup. "Athla," as they are generally called, are spread over a week at the end of the term, and include all the usual events. There is a tug-of-war for house teams. Among Winchester athletes the name probably most widely known is F. R. Benson, winner of the three miles for Oxford.

BICYCLING is permitted and is very popular. A considerable latitude is allowed in this, for on half-remedies in summer the time from 1.30 to 5 is free, and the restrictions as to bounds are not severe, except that leave must be obtained to go through Winchester, and Southampton is out of bounds. We have already noticed the freedom from restraint characteristic of Winchester in this respect.

Another respect in which Winchester is somewhat exceptional among English public schools is in the possession of a GOLF CLUB.[1] This may seem a

[1] Golf is also allowed at Eton, but the links are not good enough to tempt many players.

CHAPTER X

SOCIETIES

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY may be mentioned first, not only because of its interest and success, but also on account of the length of its existence, which is as considerable as the length of its name. It was founded in 1862, and its full name is "Shakespeare House Reading Orpheus Glee Union Society," familiarly contracted into "S. H. R. O. G. U. S." This society, which has flourished abundantly for nearly forty years, was founded by one of the masters, the Rev. C. H. Hawkins,[1] who has presided over its destinies ever since. Although it has occasionally given stage performances, the normal occupation of the society is to read Shakespeare and to sing the musical numbers in the plays; and whether seated at the head of the table or standing at the piano, the president has always been the life and soul of his society, without whom "Shrogus" would literally have been as Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Besides the reading and singing, the society has also undertaken papers and literary work connected with Shakespeare, and it

[1] He also founded Debating Society and Glee Club. Mr. Hawkins' retirement was announced in July, 1900.

celebrated its twenty-fifth year by the publication of a book of essays entitled "Noctes Shakespearianæ."

The society grew gradually; members, instead of being, as at first, only the twelve seniors in the school, were selected from Sixth Book, masters and old Wykehamists assisted, and visitors were allowed to come and listen, and on 'gala night' special care was taken in the preparation of the characters, whose efforts were rewarded with coffee and "tug buns." Everyone has his opportunity, and he whose voice and expression are not suitable for "Portia" or "Lady Macbeth," will find something convenient in the *rôles* of messengers, murderers, and apparitions.

The heroines have often been rendered with such success as to lead us to suppose that the "Ophelia" of a Kynaston was much more possible than the "Hamlet" of even the most eminent actress.

The success of the society could not have been so happily sustained but for the continued labours of the president in selecting and arranging the plays for reading, in coaching the readers and teaching them the elements of elocution, and, above all, in setting an example of the possibilities and proper limits of dramatic expression in reading.

DEBATING SOCIETY meets on alternate Wednesdays in Moberly Library. The president is always a master; at present the office is filled by the Rev. W. P. Smith, who lately succeeded Mr. M. J. Rendall. Two secretaries, a treasurer, and vice-president are chosen from members of the school. Anyone in senior part may belong: there is a subscription of one shilling.

A glance at the reports of recent debates shows that the school is by no means blinded by common prejudices. Thus, on September 22nd, 1899, the motion, "That in the opinion of this House the Dreyfus trial does not justify an indictment of the whole French nation," was carried by thirty-four votes to twenty-nine. On

Photo. *W. E. Ab'cy.*

MOBERLY LIBRARY.

November 1st, 1899, it was admitted by twenty-six to thirteen, "That the Boers are a civilized and honourable people," and a few weeks later the House, by twenty-one votes to sixteen, approved of the statue erected to Oliver Cromwell.

Public declamations from a rostrum in school appear to have been at one time a prominent feature of Win-

chester education, the omission of which is now, to some extent, supplied by Debating Society, where all members, even if they do not take much part in the debates, can, at any rate, get over the elementary difficulties of rising naturally to speak and sitting down again appropriately—useful and merciful accomplishments for after life and after dinner.[1]

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, and ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (the two latter were originally sub-sections of the parent Natural History Society), have their busiest time in summer, when long excursions are sometimes taken on Thursdays to such places as the New Forest, the Isle of Wight, or Romsey, where natural beauties and beasts, and geological and architectural features, engage the various attention of members. Photographic Society holds an annual exhibition in school in November, when the results of the holidays are on view for a week. Prizes are given for the best exhibits in different classes, such as single and sets of photographs, and kodaks; and there is also a prize open to members of other public schools. There is a dark room and operating room for members of Photographic Society in Memorial Buildings. The president is one of the masters, Mr. L. L. Garbutt, and a committee is selected from the school. There is also a room in Memorial Buildings for natural history and

[1] In June of this year (1900) in the Union at Oxford, the president, the ex-president, and the president-elect, were all Winchester men, which appears to indicate that Debating Society at Winchester is a good training for speakers.

geology collections. Frank Buckland's name is remembered as an example for natural historians at Winchester. His "toys," still to be seen in Porter's Lodge, are said to have contained a curious and unsavoury collection of specimens in his time. Besides the outdoor work of these societies, papers are occasionally read on subjects connected with their operations. A chess club is the latest addition to the school societies which make use of Memorial Buildings.

GLEE CLUB is the chief musical body in the school. It lately lost its conductor, Mr. A. J. Toye, who so long presided over its practices and concerts. The post of conductor is now filled by Mr. H. C. Steel. Practices are held in school in winter, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 5.0 to 6.0, and in summer, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 8.0 to 9.0 p.m. Two concerts are given annually, at the end of Cloister Time and Short Half. The programme is divided into two parts, the first part being devoted to a selection from an oratorio or some connected work, and the second part consisting of glees and solos. The whole concludes, as every Winchester musical entertainment always does, with the singing of "Domum." An organ, by Messrs. Hill, was placed in school about fifteen years ago.

A school orchestra has recently been formed, which practises and plays in School. It is entirely due to individual enterprise, and so far has proved a great success. It is now affiliated with Glee Club, and the tage in School has been enlarged for its accommodation. The precision of the choral part of Glee Club

may perhaps lose something through the orchestral accompaniment, and on this ground the introduction of an orchestra was for a long time discouraged; but no doubt the addition will, on the whole, prove very popular.

We may here shortly notice the subject of *Music* at Winchester generally. The services in chapel are fully choral, the main part of the singing being done by the quiristers, who are provided for on the foundation, but a few members of the school are also in choir. Choir practice is held on Friday evenings during Toy time. An anthem is given every Sunday afternoon in chapel, as to which the school is generally critical, especially as to the precise time taken in its performance. The system of making all boys sing as correctly as possible, and providing the school with its own songs, which is a feature of Harrow, has not been introduced at Winchester. Winchester has a song-book with a collection of songs, but they are not especially connected with the school, except for the length of time and the vigour with which they have been sung. Most of them are old English songs, with some more modern importations which are regarded with suspicion. These songs (relieved by occasional solos not in the book) are generally sung unaccompanied in chorus at college singing and commoner singing, which take place occasionally in the winter and do not pretend to be occasions of any great musical attainment. Everyone has a song-book; the presiding prefect names the song and page, and starts off on the note best suited to his voice, and the rest

chime in. An account of a commoner singing is given elsewhere,[1] and this is a fair sample of these occasions. How little the music at such singings had charms to soothe the savage breast, we may judge from the fact that college singing, which takes place in Seventh chamber, used generally to end up with a peculiar trial of strength known as a "down hot." The following extract from a letter written in 1882 is of interest as giving an account of the last of such "down hots," the bar over the doorway used for the purpose having been shortly afterwards altered. "After the singing there was what is known as a 'down hot,' or scrimmage, in which some of the prefects take hold of the bar over the door in Seventh chamber, and the other ones stand behind and support them, and then all the inferiors try to pull them down. They were pulled down in about ten minutes." But if these musical meetings are not altogether musical, they gain all the more in vigour and heartiness. There are certain traditional ways of singing some of the songs with very sudden *rallentandos* or *accelerandos*, and other forms of expression, which are all the more effective for being purely spontaneous on the part of the chorus without having any conductor or accompanist to interfere. It has been often proposed to start a Wykehamical song-book with musical accompaniments on the Harrow lines, but if a serious effort was made to make everyone sing correctly in tune, it is to be feared that these meetings would lose a good deal of their interest for

[1] See p. 183.

the unmusical, and would become rather a preserve for the musical, instead of a free and howling wilderness wherein anyone may roar at his sweet will.

A superior edition of college singing takes place at the ceremony known as Egg-Flip, a festival held annually in school on the afternoon of the Founder's Commemoration Day, kept on the Thursday following the first Tuesday in December.[1] The day, which is a whole holiday, is called Hatch Thoke, because people are allowed a "thoke," *i.e.*, to stay in bed, until late breakfast, and each man in commoners used to get his breakfast at hatch, whence the name. On this day a service is held in chapel to give "most hearty thanks for our Founder William of Wykeham and all other our benefactors," and the lesson is read from the Book of Ecclesiasticus, chap. xliv., beginning "Let us now praise famous men." After service college and commoner six is played, and in the afternoon egg-flip, a concoction of hot beer mixed with lemon and spices in a large earthenware tub, is prepared in school and drunk out of pint cups or jam-pots to the accompaniment of songs. The recipe is ancient, and the result sticky. Besides college men some visitors and members of the other sixes attend, and as a piano is available there is no difficulty in getting a variety of songs performed.

The most characteristic feature of Winchester music, however, is "Domum," the school song to whose traditional origin we have already alluded. Whatever may

[1] There is another Hatch Thoke or Founder's Commemoration in the last week of Cloister Time.

be the exact truth as to the writing of the words, there seems to be a general agreement in tradition that they were written by a boy who had been kept at Winchester as a punishment during the holidays, as we know was the practice in the seventeenth century. The tune is ascribed to John Reading, who was organist of the college 1681-91. The most remarkable thing about "Domum" is the frequency with which it is the custom to sing it, especially towards the end of term, when on a single evening it will be sung time after time. This culminates on the last day of Cloister Time, which is called Domum Day from the fact that the whole of the evening is devoted to promenading in Meads listening to a band and singing "Domum" at intervals. The song is, as a rule, sung unaccompanied, and, as is generally the case with songs frequently so sung, a variation in the tune has crept in. This causes an extra volume of sound in the singing of it, for the adherents of the new version, which only dates from some twenty years ago, are generally careful to make up in sound what they lack in authority, and when they reach the contested passage they triumphantly drown the orthodox by out-shouting them, which it is the easier for them to do as the version they affect rises to a pleasant note for joyous defiance. However, whether in the right version or the wrong—and the difference is only a matter of two or three notes at the end of the second line and in the chorus—"Domum" is the school national anthem of every Wykehamist, though it contains no praise of Winchester, though it does not contain a single allusion to the place, nay,

though its words are wholly devoted to celebrating the joy of getting away thence.

It is not surprising that men sometimes come home for the holidays with very little voice left; they can say, like Falstaff, "For my voice,—I have lost it with hollaing and singing of anthems," substituting "domums" for the last word. The following are the words of "Domum":

"Concinamus, O sodales,
Eja! quid silemus!
Nobile canticum
Dulce melos, domum,
Dulce domum resonemus!

Chorus

"Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Dulce, dulce, dulce, domum,
Dulce domum resonemus!

"Appropinquat, ecce, felix
Hora gaudiorum:
Post grave tedium
Advenit omnium
Meta petita laborum!
"Domum, etc

"Musa, libros mitte, fessa,
Mitte pensa dura,
Mitte negotium
Jam datur otium
Me mea mittito cura.
"Domum, etc.

"Ridet annus, prata rident;
Nosque rideamus:
Jam repetit domum
Daulias advena;
Nosque domum repetamus.
"Domum, etc.

"Heus! Rogere, fer caballos;
Eja, nunc eamus;
Limen amabile,
Matris et oscula
Suaviter et repetamus.
"Domum, etc.

"Concinamus ad penates
Vox et audiatur;
Phosphore! quid jubar,
Segnius emicans,
Gaudia nostra moratur?
"Domum, etc.'

INSCRIPTION IN SCHOOL.

CHAPTER XI

SCHOOL LIFE

THIS chapter must necessarily be of an omnibus description, dealing with various matters which have not already been mentioned. We will first notice how the day is spent, and in doing this it is interesting to compare the present arrangement with that of 1650, which we are able to do thanks to the school poet of 1650,[1] who describes it all very minutely. No such other detailed account of a school day of that period is in existence.

A WINCHESTER DAY

1650	1900
5. First peal. Get up, Sing Latin Psalm in Chambers.	
5-5.30. Clean Chambers, make beds, wash hands and face, brush hair.	
5.30-6. Chapel.	
6-9. School.	
	6.15. First peal.
	6.15-7. Get up. Have a "bedet" (bath) and dress.

[1] Thanks also to Mr. Leach's translation and tabulation of the poem, of which I have made use.

A WINCHESTER DAY—*continued.*

1650	1900
	7-7.45. Morning lines.
	7.50. Chapel.
	8.10. Breakfast in Hall.
9. Breakfast (*jentaculum*) in Hall with Grace.	9.15-10.15. Books Chambers.
9.30-11. Books Chambers.	10.15-12. Up to books.
11-12. School.	12.15-1.15. Football.
12. Hall. Dinner (*prandium*) with Grace, and a chapter read by Bible clerk.	
1-3.30. School. Verse tasks.	1.30. Hall. Dinner with Grace.
3.30. Bevers (a beer drinking).	3.15-4.15. Books Chambers.
4-5. School.	4.15-6.15. Up to books.
5. Prayers. Go *circum* in Cloisters.	
6. Hall. Supper (*cœna*, modern Tea).	6.15. Tea.
6.30-7.45. Toy time.	7-8.30. Toy time.
8. Chapel.	8.30. Supper (Bevers).
8.15. Chambers. Bed.	8.45-50. Chapel.
	8.50. Prayers in Chambers.
	9.30. Juniors go to bed.
	10-30. Sixth Book inferiors go to bed.

It will be noticed that the 1650 day began much earlier, and there was a trying interval of four hours between rising and breakfast. There seems to have been no interval for games on ordinary school days. The 1900 day, though it begins later, also lasts longer, and it is curious that the duration of the day for a junior who gets up at first peal is exactly the same in both time tables, namely, fifteen and a quarter hours.

The total number of hours of work in the 1650 scheme is ten and a quarter, in that of 1900 it is eight and a quarter. It is worth noticing that the 1650 arrangement with its long breakfastless beginning, its "bevers" or interval for beer and bread and cheese in the afternoon, and its custom of "going circum" or saying prayers in chapel porch, lasted into the nineteenth century.

Sunday is a day of rest; there is no school. Originally the school used regularly to attend morning and afternoon services in Cathedral on Sunday, but the afternoon attendance was dropped many years ago, and recently the morning attendance also, a more suitable service being substituted in middle chapel. The connection of the school with Cathedral is kept up by a special afternoon service for them once a month in the choir, which the school exactly fills. Sermons are preached on Sundays at middle chapel and afternoon chapel, which is at 5. The afternoon till chapel time is free for going for a walk, reading, or any other employment. Bathing is allowed on Sunday mornings. "Toy-time" on Sunday evenings is considered a good opportunity for writing home.

Some details as to fagging in commoners are given below, and in college fagging is much the same, except that there are no prefects' studies to be cleaned, but a college prefect has a fag called a "valet," whose duties consist of cleaning his writing table and carrying his books upstairs for him at night. Junior in each chamber is also supposed to do some sweeping

up in the evening, and to light the fire in his upstairs chamber at night. Second junior is responsible for taking letters to Middle Gate and for washing up "mess" things when prefects in his chamber have been "grubbing." Altogether the amount of fagging to be done is not very great.

In college, next to the eighteen prefects come a few privileged Sixth Book inferiors called "Tolley-keepers." Their number never exceeds eight. This happy class enjoy the privileges of prefects (except the power of fagging or using a ground-ash), and have no responsibilities. They are a purely boy institution, not officially recognized. In speaking of prefects' privileges in college it must therefore be generally understood that tolley-keepers are included. Apparently, as their name implies, they once, in return for their privileges, had to discharge the duty of keeping "tolleys" (candles) for their chamber. But this obligation has long since ceased, and now that college is amply lighted with daylight (except in Sixth chamber), gas, and electric light, candles are not so important as they used to be.

COSTUME

We have already mentioned the gowns worn in college, and the absence of restriction as to commoners' costume. White straw hats are worn all the year round, with black ribbons, or, more usually, house colours. Speckled straw hats used to be worn after four years, but these have disappeared. On Sundays

top-hats (known as "cathedrals") are worn, and commoners wear black coats. White ties are the rule in college on Sundays. School colours are not very

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

SCHOOL DRESS.

numerous or varied, the idea of Winchester being rather opposed to extensive displays. House ties are given for cricket, and ties are given for fifteens, small pieces of which are cut off and worn by the supporters of the fifteens on the days they play. Caps, blazers,

and stockings are given for sixes; others (except fifteens) play football in trousers. Gray flannels are worn for cricket and football by those not in clubs or fifteens, who wear white. In college coats may be worn for going to games by prefects, and those who possess blazers may wear them. Leave is also freely given for wearing coats when bicycling. "Lord's" wear dark blue caps and white flannel blazers bound with dark blue. The dark blue cap of second eleven has white piping, and school four red piping.

For miscellaneous occupations cloth caps, known as Meads caps, are a good deal worn. They were originally started, as the name implies, for wearing in Meads; the reason being that juniors, who used to have to watch out for long hours at cricket in Meads, were not allowed to wear hats, and had to stand bareheaded in the sun, as caps at that time were unknown except as decorations for a very few. Accordingly Meads caps were allowed as a concession to be worn by anyone in the school when playing games in Meads and New Field. They were generally made of gray flannel or some modest gray pattern in cloth. Their subsequent history is a curious instance of the changes in habits of costume. About 1886, while Meads caps were securing their original inconspicuous purpose, there sprang up at the Universities and quickly spread through the country the common practice of wearing cloth caps as a substitute for hats. Meads caps thus suddenly found themselves the height of fashion, but as that fashion prescribed that cloth caps should not be worn at cricket, Meads caps have

become less popular at cricket, and have spread, instead, to such purposes as bicycling. Their place for cricket purposes has been largely taken by white washing hats. College men go up to books without hats; commoners, on the other hand, cling tenaciously to their straw hats on these occasions, and a commoner

Photo *W. E. Abley.*

HALL WITH TOYS IN MR. FORT'S HOUSE.

if sent out of his class-room to another class-room only across the passage, will take his hat with him. A curious practice has lately arisen among commoners of coming to chapel on Sundays without hats, and both commoners and college men have also begun to go hatless to Cathedral. This is a revival of an old practice, and is both comfortable and economical.

LIFE FROM A SMALL COMMONER'S POINT OF VIEW

[The author is indebted for this entertaining account to the kindness of a friend who was a commoner not very long ago. A personal form of narrative is likely to give a more vivid picture than a mere description. There might be difficulties about a lively personal narrative by a present member of the school; but, allowing for slight changes, this account may be taken to represent a small commoner's life fairly accurately to-day. Of course it must be remembered that the point of view here intentionally presented is a somewhat elementary one, or, as the author himself says, "Peculiar and not very extensive." A general idea of the interior arrangements of the boarding-houses may be formed from this example, though of course the various houses differ in details.]

'I went to Winchester at the beginning of Short Half, being one of six new men in my house. Our first introduction was into "mugging-hall,"[1] a fair-sized room lined with "toys," and lighted with large windows protected on the outside by wire guards. "Toys" were curious compartments divided from each other by deal partitions about four feet high, but open on the hall side, and provided each with a small cupboard for books and a ledge for writing. They were varnished and painted a dull reddish-brown, and decorated, according to the taste of their occupants, with green baize, red tape, French nails, and portraits of heroes and heroines from the illustrated papers. In the middle of the room was a great oak table, brass bound and very uncomfortable to fall against, a small platform with a little table, from which one's

[1] "Mugging-hall"—the room in which work (mugging) is done.

house master read "preces" (prayers) in the evening, and a large desk, with six cupboards, for the six junior men of the house. At these "toys" we all sat on very solidly-made oak stools, called "articles," somewhat hard and unyielding for their proper purpose, but

Photo. *W. E. Abley.*

GALLERY IN MR. FURLEY'S HOUSE.

admirable as weapons of offence, or as wickets at small "crockets" (cricket). At the end of hall were two studies separated from it by a partition to the roof, and occupied by the two senior prefects, who were thus supposed to be ready to hear and strike if the noise in hall became unbearable. Along the passage leading to the master's part of the house were four

more studies, much more desirable residences, left with reluctance when age brought responsibility.

'Upstairs, through a door always locked except at mid-day, on "half-rem" afternoons, and at nine in the evening, we went up to "gallery"—four big well-ventilated rooms, two on a floor, known as "upper long" and "upper short," "lower long" and "lower short" respectively. Here we slept in cubicles arranged somewhat after the manner of stalls in a stable, each bounded by a low partition, open towards the passage in the middle of the room, and each containing a bed, washing things, and a clothes press. On each floor also was a bath-room, with a leaded floor, a big bath in the corner, a number of small round baths, and a hose with which they were filled. Every man had one hot bath a week in the big bath in the evening, his turn being regulated by an order of precedence known as "τὸ πᾶν roll,"[1] compiled with great care at the beginning of term; the small baths and the hose were used in the early morning by everyone, senior men picking their time, and were then filled with hot water for baths after football.

'Outside the house was an asphalte yard, which formed two squash racquet courts or a field for small "crockets," and a fives court.

'My first discovery was that for a fortnight I was free, and the nominal pupil of a boy who had been there a year; his duty was to show me my way about and teach me my "notions." We were told to

[1] *I.e.*, Toe-pan.

look forward with dread to a "notion" examination at the end of our time of probation, but its terrors were purely imaginary. We studied in manuscript books, and our chief care was to learn geographical and obsolete terms, mostly connected with college and old commoners, such as, "Salve diva potens" corner,[1] and to endeavour to know by sight the mighty heroes of our world. Lord's roll and Fifteen's roll were diligently committed to memory, and we even had to describe such inferior persons in our scale of estimation as the prefect of hall, the editors of the "Wykehamist," and Mate's mate,[2] and to understand the connotation and etymology of the nicknames of the prominent personages in the school. We also learnt, sometimes by painful experience, that it was "spree" to wear one's coat unbuttoned, or to "hot up"[3] to the big fire in the morning, between morning lines and breakfast.

'All rule was in the hands of prefects; these were either men in Sixth Book, always known as Co. Præs, or, if there were not enough of them, certain men towards the top of senior part, selected for their prowess at football or cricket, or for some other estimable quality. One of these, not necessarily the

[1] A corner in Meads so called.

[2] Once upon a time there was a ground man known as "Crimea," owing to his fondness for relating his exploits in that war, and he had an assistant whom he always called "Mate." When "Crimea" had to leave, "Mate" became head man, and his assistant was then called Mate's mate. Hence succeeding ground men were always called Mate and Mate's mate.

[3] Push up.

senior, acted as a kind of president, though the importance of his office varied a great deal from personal reasons, and, I think, in different houses. Within the house the authority of prefects was nominally almost equal; but outside of it the house prefect was nobody, though the Co. Præ. had some kind of power, hardly ever exercised, over everyone not in college.

'Prefect's duties generally were to preserve order and to manage the games of the house. In turn they sat at the brass-bound table, with a ground-ash before them, during toy-time (that is, from tea to "preces"), and enforced silence; their privileges were, a general power of sending anyone liable to be fagged anywhere for any purpose, a right to have first turn at the bath, and to go up town, having obtained leave from the house master, between 12.0 and 1.0. But both duties and privileges were very variable, according to the temper of those who exercised them, of those over whom they were exercised, and of the house master himself.

'When my fortnight came to an end and my "notions examination" was over, my "sweat"[1] began. Junior in each gallery had to call the gallery, going round every five minutes from 6.35 to 6.50 a.m. and crying out, "Twenty-five to," "Twenty to," etc., at the end of each cubicle; the other new man on the floor had to fill baths in the evening for the following morning. Each prefect had one of the new men to clean his study, a duty which was not unpleasant, as it was

[1] Fagging.

never fulfilled, and carried with it "baking-leave,"[1] or the right to use the study when its owner was out. There was also an obligation on everyone who had not completed two years at Winchester to obey instantly the shout of "Here," raised by a prefect who wanted someone to go round shops for him or clean out his teapot. Besides these domestic offices, there were duties towards the community which were more irksome, two days a week in the winter one had to watch out at canvas, and two days a week in summer to watch out at nets.

'At the beginning of November came an event to which I had learnt to look forward with as much awe as to my notions examina; this was Commoner singing. I had been told dreadful stories of the penalty to be exacted of all new men who stood mute and inglorious, whether "of malice or by the visitation of God;" and as I was quite ignorant of the art of singing, and as the celebration of the festival was contingent on our victory in Fifteens, I must confess to a lingering longing for defeat. However, after drawing, I think, with college we beat houses, and directly after tea everyone trooped into hall. Prefects and men in fifteens or "dress" sat round the fire in armchairs; the new men on a form at the table, and the rest of the house any-

[1] "Baking"—sitting at ease. Mr. Wrench supposes this to be the old English word "beak," cp:

> "At home we take our ease
> And beake ourselves in rest."—*Kendall*, 1577.

The notion for a cushion—"baker"—is apparently connected with this, or else from "banker," an old English word for cushion.

where. There were great jugs of very small beer, and the wilder spirits provided ginger-beer in stone bottles, and precisely at six the entertainment began, as it always does, with

"Sing! the soldiers cheer!
The danger's past!
The tyrant Tippoo's
Slain at last!"

Then followed numerous other choruses, and one by one the new men mounted the table and contributed their share to the entertainment. Some of them got through fairly well. For my part, I had no sooner stuttered out a line in the monotonous, tuneless chant which I believed to be singing, than I was greeted with a howl of good-natured derision, under cover of which I climbed down to my seat and became again one of the audience.

'The choruses were all from Commoner Song-book; and the enthusiasm always reached its somewhat discordant height in "The Red Twenty-Two,"[1] sung to the tune of "The Red, White, and Blue," and, like other war songs, full of praise for the victors and insult for the vanquished, and indeed for most of the outside world who are not commoners. Never was there a more riotous, a more harmless, a more unmusical assembly.

'The general outlook on life of the small commoner is peculiar and not very extensive. He usually dislikes seeing small college men excel him up to books, and

[1] Until 1866 football matches were twenty-two aside instead of fifteen. The song commemorates the old system.

is apt to despise learning; seeing his house prefects very often stupid worthy fellows, he sees that position in the school is to be attained by athletics as well as diligence, and prefers the former course. He considers himself at a great disadvantage as against the small college man, who always has a college prefect as his tutor, whereas he has to go without. Perhaps the prefect whose study he cleans out may help him a little with his translations, and men in the same division generally "go over" together when up at house, and help one another to some extent. But that is all. Hence the small commoner resents the system in college. He believes, whether rightly or wrongly, that the college man is marked for prose and verse which has been done for him, and that he *jockeys up*[1] up to books because he has gone over carefully with his tutor.[2]

'Food in my house was well cooked and plentiful. Hot food at breakfast, with tea and bread and butter; hot meat at lunch with pudding and small beer; tea and bread and butter, to which we added the produce of cargoes from home, eggs and potted meat and jam, at six; and a little bread and cheese and beer at nine. Grubbing round shops therefore arose from superfluity of naughtiness, but I can only conclude that we were

[1] Gains places.

[2] Tutors in college as a matter of fact exist to see that their pupils do their work, not to do it for them. But it is a vexed question which no doubt sometimes leads to a sense of injustice. Commoners are supposed to receive compensating assistance from their house masters, but there is no regular school pupil-room system as at Harrow, or separate tutorial system as at Eton.

superfluously naughty. This came partly from greed, and partly from the arrangement of time. If one played in *canvas*, to get up to house, change, go down to New Field, play for fifty minutes or an hour, run back to house, fight for a bath, wash and dress, between 12 and 1.30 was impossible, and one came down late to lunch and spent the time from 2 to 3 in going round shops.

'In dress almost the only limitation on one's fancy, sometimes a gorgeous one, was the necessity to wear a black coat and top hat on Sunday. But stick-up collars were spree until you had attained a certain position in the school. Flannel shirts were discouraged, and public opinion was very exacting on the subject of the shape of your boots and the state of your linen.'

Notions and Customs

No book on Winchester would be complete without some remarks on the subject of "notions," or the school language. The samples of Winchester conversation sometimes published are misleading in their obscurity, because the writers crowd in as many notions as possible into a single sentence without much reference as to whether they are still actually used or not. Notions are sometimes objected to as a foolish survival, but if every school must use slang, it is worth while to take a little trouble to preserve the vocabulary of Dan Chaucer in preference to that of Dan Leno. Complicated as the language of Winchester is, there is no consciousness of anything like

affectation or pedantry in using it. To a new-comer, after a week or two, notions seem the only possible words for certain meanings; they not only reign supreme at school, but they go home for the holidays, where they vex the ears of parents[1] and boldly invade the lips of sisters; they go up confidently to the University, only to find themselves dropped after a term or two, but still they are occasionally met with in the phrases of after-life, like curious old neglected friends who once meant much. As they are the last forgotten, so are they the first learnt lesson of Winchester. A new man must learn, for instance, that the article is seldom found in Winchester grammar, especially in names of places. This frequent omission of "the" and "a" has the effect of giving words a familiar and personifying effect: a noun becomes in reality again a name instead of a description: the omission of the article is no doubt due to the fact that the school language was originally Latin and so had no articles. It was one of the school rules that Latin should be generally spoken, and on the 14th of October, 1639, eighteen scholars drew up a solemn agreement to speak nothing but Latin till Pentecost,

[1] It is related that the father of a Wykehamist, on hearing that a tutor whom he engaged for his son in the holidays had also been at Winchester, remarked somewhat pathetically to him, "I am glad to hear that is so, for you will be able to converse with my boy in the unknown tongue. He has become quite unintelligible to me. I used to call myself his father, but now I find I am only part of his 'pitch-up.'"

(*Pitch-up* means those with whom you associate, such as your "people," or a group of six who mess together at meals.)

"save by chance it be necessary to have speech with anyone wholly ignorant of that tongue."

Another tendency is the pluralization of words, *e.g.*, *Hills*, *meads*, *crockets* (cricket). The last word also is an example of the fondness of strengthening vowels in the middle of words, such as *cropple*, meaning to "pluck" or "plough" (from cripple), and *roush* for a rush or rapid stream of water.

A less ancient tendency of Winchester talk is to drop the final "tion" in words, lengthening the vowel then left final; thus "examinâ" for "examination;" the "a" being pronounced broad (like "*ah*") as the long Latin "a" is traditionally broadened at Winchester.

Apart from their often respectable antiquity, notions also differ from ordinary school slang in that many of them are not merely the language of the boys, but are part of the official language of the school used by and to masters also. Thus in answer to a Don (master) asking a man why he was "tardy up to books at morning lines,"[1] it would be quite proper to reply that "junior in chambers sported a thoke."[2]

To an outsider, however, the only intelligible interest in notions lies in their derivations. Thanks to Mr. R. G. K. Wrench's "Winchester Word-Book," a rare little book in both senses of the word, derivations of notions have been properly studied and placed upon

[1] *I.e.*, Late in school at first lesson.

[2] *I.e.*, The junior in his dormitory (whose business it is to get up first and keep the others informed of the time) overslept himself.

an interesting philological basis. Previously there had been accepted theories as to the derivations of many notions, and these derivations had to be learnt as part of the mystery. Thus it was not enough to know that a "scob" was a book box, you had to erroneously know that the word was derived from box spelt backwards. We will now notice some of the sources from which notions came, giving a few examples in each case.

I. *Old English words.*

Many notions are simply old English words which have dropped out of common use. For instance, to *firk* is the notion for to send or to send away. And we find this sense of "to send" or "send oneself" in "Morte Arthure": "*fferke* to the far-lande and fetche me that wapene," just as a prefect would *firk* a junior up to house to fetch him a bat. Again, a Winchester man who says he finds it "an awful *swink* (hard work) to do mathematics," is exactly repeating the case of the Canon's yeoman in Chaucer, who had "to *swinke* sore and lerne multiplye;" and should he by any chance pursue his mathematical labours till he got a headache, he would naturally say it *works* (hurts), thus using the language of Sir Thomas Malory: "myn hede *werches* so." If his head got worse he might have to *go continent*, *i.e.*, go to sickhouse or a *continent* room. The word *continent* here means "keeping within doors." "I pray you have a *continent* forbearance" ("King Lear," i. 2). And if he got worse the doctor might forbid him to "*come abroad*" (the notion for

being allowed out again after "going continent"), saying, in the words of Sir T. More, "A Merry Jest," that—

> "Where as he lay
> So sick alway
> He myght not *come abrode*."

II. *Latin words.*

These are either bodily imported into use or slightly altered or contracted. Of course this is a common practice at all schools, but was particularly prevalent at Winchester, where, as we have seen, the talking of Latin was a regular institution.

Half-remedy, commonly *half-rem*, "half holiday." From *remedium*.

To *tund*, "to beat with a ground-ash." From *tundo*.

Semper, "always," used as an adjective.

Non-licet, "not allowed."

These words would be used in such a sentence as the following: "That's *non-licet* on a *half-rem* unless you have *semper* leave, and it's a *tundable* offence."

Indeed, notions are in many cases "dog-English" (if we may use such an expression for the exact counterpart of dog-Latin), being the sort of language which careless Roman schoolboys might have written if called on to do English prose. At Winchester Latin was the original language, and, when English was spoken instead, Latin forms and bits of words were deliberately retained. Hence, as we have seen, the horror of the word "the." The Latin of such a phrase in the school rules as "*ne quis fenestras saxis*

pilisve petito," has similarly left its mark in notions to-day. A ball is still called a "pill," which is simply *pilum* anglicized, while the notion for a stone is a "rock," which appears to be derived from the Latin, but by a more complex process. When the English word stone was originally translated into Latin for use at Winchester it was represented by *saxum*. But every schoolboy knows that *saxum* means a rock; it has been finally so labelled by English boys. Consequently, when schoolboys at Winchester came to anglicize *saxum* they rendered it by the familiar translation of "rock." Other Latin-formed words are evidently perpetuated from the Latin of the statutes, or early school rules. Thus to *socius*, meaning to go in company with another (*e.g.*, "I say *socius* round shops"), is a relic of the early rule that scholars must always go in company, "sociati." Similarly, to be "in course," said of a prefect on duty, appears in the statutes as *cursorie*. Similarly, the use of *valet* for a fag attending on a prefect survives from the warden's *vadlettus*, or attendant, in the statutes.

III. *Names of people perpetuated as words*, on the "Boycott" principle.

Barter, a half-volley at cricket. So called from Warden Barter, who, when in the school (admitted 1803), was a great hitter of half-volleys.

John Des paper, a special kind of paper introduced at Winchester for mathematics by John Desborough Walford, the first regular mathematical master.

Bill Brighter, a small bundle of kindling wood, from

Bill Bright, a kitchen servant who used to have charge of them. He was in the enjoyment of a pension in 1845.

IV. *Notions surviving as names of places.*

Almost every noticeable feature about College, Old Commoners, Meads, and on the way to Hills, had its special name, but many of these are now obsolete.

Amen Corner, the furthest corner in Meads Wall from College, points to the time when Meads was the only playing field.

Log Pond recalls the time, apparently, when the stream still known as "Logie" formed a pond at the end of Meads. According to some this stream was originally known as Lockburn.

Every feature on the way to Hills and in Water Meads used to be known by its notion, and before they have quite vanished from memory it would be interesting for the School Museum if some remembrancer were to compile a map of these disappearing local notions, to preserve a record of the "Orbis Wiccamicis notus."

V. *Notions commemorating old school customs.*

Many of these have already been noticed. The word to "brock," meaning to bully, probably recalls the baiting of the badger (Scotch, brock), which was a common amusement when going to Hills. At the end of the eighteenth century the badger was kept in college under the charge of a junior. So it is not surprising that a bully came to be called a "brockster,"

for no doubt junior and badger suffered alike in those days, and perhaps a fellow-feeling produced the name for their common tormentor.

Prefects' writing-tables are still called "washing-stools" in college, because the tables were originally provided to stand basins on for washing.

CUSTOMS

At Winchester there are several things which it is "spree" (swagger) for a new man to do. Indeed, he finds himself submitted to a triple authority; first, that of the masters; secondly, that of the prefects; thirdly, that of custom; and though he may manage to successfully break the laws of the first two and escape undetected, he cannot offend against custom without being at once pulled up, for everyone slightly senior to him in the school will be ready to notice him promptly. The customs are chiefly as to where and how he may go, and how he may be dressed. Thus it is considered "spree," unless you are a person of some importance, to step on to the flints in Flint-Court, and the photograph of Flint-Court (p. 95) shows how carefully most of the members of the school are keeping on the side pavement. It has been similarly ordained to be "spree" to walk up and down "Middle Sands" in Chamber court, or across "turf" in the centre of Meads, or down the middle of the streets. A commoner, when he is a new man, is supposed to wear his coat buttoned, and gradually may wear the buttons undone; a college man may not carry the tail of his

gown in his hand or under his arm, but must tuck it up if he wants to get it out of the way, unless he has attained the privileges of a prefect. Some of these regulations are excellent in themselves. For instance, in times when people are growing less inclined to be positive about anything, it is healthy that for a year or two of your existence as a junior at Winchester you should not be allowed to use the expression "I think," but should have to find out for certain, and that promptly.[1]

Other customs are remains of old usages. For instance, a college inferior still takes off his hat on passing into Chamber court.[2] Originally all the scholars went always bareheaded. Gradually the privilege of wearing hats on the usual occasions, and in most places, has been conceded to members of the school, but it has not yet been conceded to college inferiors inside Chamber court, or when going up to books. On such occasions they go, as they always have, bareheaded. The historically-minded person should therefore feel a thrill of surprise, not on seeing a college inferior remove his hat when passing into

[1] Professor Jowett is said to have remarked to an undergraduate who used the expression "I think" in an essay, "You ought not to say 'I think,' you ought to think."

[2] It is interesting to know, as showing the impressions about Winchester which have carried furthest, that Longfellow, on meeting a Winchester master in America, asked him, "Do they still sing 'Dulce Domum,' and do they still take off their hats to the Virgin Mary?" It is often said that the taking off of hats was an obeisance to the statue of the Virgin over Middle Gate. This is incorrect.

Chamber court, but rather on seeing him put it on when passing out.

It is "spree" to "sport a line," *i.e.*, to walk three or more abreast; but it is equally an anomaly to go "solo," alone: custom, grounded on ancient school rule, to which we have already alluded, prescribes that the proper thing is to have a "socius." This probably is a monastic idea in its origin, members of such societies going in pairs for mutual protection and observation, and the biblical parallel of the seventy scholars going forth in couples did not escape the person who originally painted up the text in First Chamber: "The Lord appointed other seventy also: and sent them two and two before His face."

Numerous other small regulations might be instanced; like most forms of etiquette their effect is much greater in fact than would be supposed from their trifling nature; they are mostly designed to emphasize the importance of the important and the unimportance of the unimportant. Nor will anyone rightly understand Winchester or any other public school who does not realize the effect of such traditional customs. The popular idea of public schools among those who have not had experience of them is still based on the pages of "Tom Brown." But "Tom Brown," immortal as it is, hardly more represents public school life to-day than does "Tom Jones" now represent country life. The pugilist and the bully in the grand style at school, are almost as extinct as the duellist and the bully in society. Manners have grown less violent at schools as elsewhere, but

distinctions are no less really, though less forcibly, emphasized. The change was well summed up by a boy who had been a long time at a public school, and who said he noticed at the end of his time that there was less bullying, but people got more supercilious; in other words, distinctions, instead of being violently settled by fist and foot, are now based on a silent but powerful system of school caste and a rigid code of privileges, gradated according to seniority, and plentifully leavened by athletic hero worship.

Many extinct customs are recorded. One was "pealing," when, on the approach of the holidays, commoners used after breakfast to shout in chorus (peal) some phrase connected with going home, and then proceeded to pelt some victim with bread rolled into lumps, known as "pontos." In 1837 Matthew Arnold, who had got himself unpopular by saying to the head master that he thought his form work easy, was pelted with "pontos" at one of these "pealings."[1]

The practice of going up Hills, which, as we have seen, was dropped in 1868, has been lately revived in the form of two annual peregrinations at the beginning of Cloister Time and of Short Half, when a names-calling is held on the top. This serves the double purpose of keeping up an interesting old custom, and also preserving the right of way on Hills for the school and the public, as to which there was recently some dispute, an effort at inclosure being made. On the top of Hills is a maze cut on the grass, said to have

[1] "Passages in a Wandering Life," by Thomas Arnold, 1900.

been made by the composer of "Domum." There was originally a maze in Meads, so this is the one pastime of Winchester which began in Meads and ascended to Hills, most of them having begun on Hills and now come down to Meads.

Another curious custom, still kept up, is that of the head master, when he grants an extra half-rem, giving the remedy ring to the prefect of hall to wear during the day in token of the grant. The custom is certainly 250 years old, though not so the present ring. The old remedy ring was dropped into the river and had other adventures, and was finally lost in 1863 by the present Bishop of Newcastle. There was then no remedy ring until 1886, when Mr. H. W. B. Joseph (then prefect of hall) presented a new one, getting an extra half-remedy for the school by his gift. It is a gold ring bearing the inscription "Commendat rarior usus."

School Papers

The regular school paper is the "Wykehamist," which is edited by two members of the school, one in college and one commoner, who receive a moderate remuneration as editors. Masters do not act as editors. The "Wykehamist," which has continued steadily since its foundation in 1866, appears about monthly during term time, and fulfils the ordinary functions of a school paper in recording the doings of the school and of Old Wykehamists. Some of its contents, such as reports of football matches, would not convey much meaning to outsiders. Its price is four-

pence. Its politics, so far as it has any, may be described as Conservative; its columns are, however, open to a very free expression of opinion on all subjects, and generally it is a representative mouthpiece of a school which has always been accustomed to make up its own mind and manage its own affairs very largely. From time to time rival papers of a less responsible character have enjoyed a dazzling but brief career, which necessarily ends when the adventurous editors leave. Among these brilliant instances of the freedom of the Wykehamical press may be mentioned the "Trusty Servant," the "Winchester College Chronicle," the "Winchester College Pentagram," and the "Flint Court Fortnightly." Winchester has produced a good many newspaper editors. "The Times" and "Daily News" are both at present edited by Wykehamists.

It is usual for the outgoing editors of the "Wykehamist" to choose their successors. There is generally no difficulty in finding aspirants for the editorship, though, perhaps, by the end of the year an editor is not altogether sorry to hand over his duties to the next man.

Ad Portas.—It is the custom to receive distinguished visitors *ad portas, i.e.*, at Middle Gate, with a Latin speech, delivered by the prefect of hall. The examiners sent from New College to examine for scholarships, who are correctly known as "posers," are regularly received *ad portas*. On the occasion of the visit of George III. in 1778, the prefect of hall's Latin oration was supplemented by some English

verses from one of the senior commoners. This precedent has unfortunately not been since followed. Among distinguished persons who have been recently received *ad portas* may be mentioned the Prince of Wales in 1883 and 1893. It is the custom for the distinguished visitor to make a speech in answer in English; when Lord Selborne was received *ad portas* he was ready and desirous to reply in Latin, but was told that the audience would prefer an answer in English.

A somewhat similar practice is that of the prefect of hall sending a Latin letter to the judges who come on circuit, requesting them to ask the head master to give the school a half-remedy. Judges have been known to reply to this request in Latin, some even in Latin verse. It is usual for prefects to be allowed on these occasions to go to the court to hear prisoners tried. The origin of this curious custom is unknown, but perhaps in older, simpler days, it was thought that the example of seeing malefactors punished might have a salutary effect on young minds, just as the Fairchild family were taken to see a murderer hanging in chains as a warning against the probable eventual results of childish quarrels.

Domum Day.—The last day of Cloister Time corresponds to Speech Day at other schools; the medal speeches and extracts from some of the successful compositions are recited in school, and the Queen's medals and some of the school prizes are publicly presented. Owing to its falling at the end of the half, it is not a great public occasion, being little attended

by parents, who naturally do not care to go to Winchester just when their sons are about to come home. Members of the school need not attend medal-speaking unless they like, so the audience is generally scanty. The proceedings have sometimes been enlivened by acting scenes from Greek and other plays in the style of the Fourth of June at Eton. Other attractions are an assault-at-arms in gymnasium, and Domum dinner in College Hall, at which only college men, a few prominent commoners, and guests, are entertained. A special grace is sung at Domum dinner by the quiristers, and the prefect of hall reads the gospel for the day during dinner—a relic, no doubt, of the time when the bible was always read in hall at meal time. For the bulk of the school Domum Day is not very exciting; if it was moved to mid-term it might be more appreciated, and more of the parents and relations of members of the school would probably appear; but then it would not be strictly Domum Day, which derives its name from the constant singing of Domum in Meads in the evening. On the following night Domum Ball, generally attended by several men who are leaving, takes place in the Guildhall.

Domum Day, 1899, was the occasion of presentations to the Rev. G. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson on their much-regretted retirement from college, where Mr. Richardson had been second master for twenty-six years. His portrait will, however, remain there always. Having taken a leading part in establishing a new system of pensions and age retirement for

masters at sixty, he voluntarily put himself under the operation of his scheme.

On Domum Day, 1893, the Quingentenary of the opening of the school was celebrated. After a short service in Chamber court a procession was formed to Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Canterbury preached. Among many distinguished guests were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. Domum dinner was held at the County Hall.

LEAVE-OUT AND HOLIDAYS

Saints' days are observed as whole holidays, and boys may go away for the day to leave-out, either before or after morning chapel, which is held after breakfast.

In recent years the regular observance of Saints' days as leave-out days has been modified by the rule that no leave-out is given during the first two weeks of a term. Under this rule St. Matthew (21st September) is always "sconced," and leave-out for St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October) is not given unless All Saints' Day (1st November) is a Sunday.

The following are the general regulations as to leave out:

"I. ON SAINTS' DAYS.—Leave is given by the house master, except in the case of leave to go to London or the suburbs, or to return after 9.0 p.m. In these cases leave is given by the head master, only with the written assent of the house master.

"The time for leave out:

"1. *To friends in Winchester*, is after dinner, except when the invitation is specially for early dinner.

"2. *To friends in the country*, is after the morning names-calling (*i.e.*, after morning service), or in the case of boys going by train, where the distance seems to the house master sufficient, before chapel at such time as the house master approves. Every boy is to return from leave-out—if by train, at once on the arrival of the train; otherwise, in the Summer Term at nine, in Michaelmas and Lent Terms at eight.

"II. ON ORDINARY DAYS.—Leave-out to friends who come from a distance is given by the house master.

"Leave-out to friends in the town, or leave to go to any entertainment in the town except under the personal charge of a master, is given by the head master; but in every case the assent of the house master is necessary.

"No leave-out is given for boys to go to the barracks. No leave-out is given for boys to dine with anyone below the standing and age of a graduate at the University, or with anyone who has not left the school as much as four years."

From the subject of leave-out we may pass to that of names-calling. The answer given at names-calling is "sum" for "adsum." The only occasion at which the whole school is called over together is in Lavender Meads during Cloister Time at 5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This is done by the prefect of hall in the presence of the head master. All other names-callings are at houses. The rules on the subject are given below; in practice presence at all meals does not mean necessarily throughout the meal. Thus presence at tea may be sufficiently evidenced by cutting your loaf of bread in half.

"All boys are expected to be present, unless they have special leave, at all meals in their houses and at Evening Prayers.

At chapel, at the regular services.

At their houses, for names-calling:

On remedies at 11 a.m.

On Saints' Days and holidays after chapel.
On Sundays at 4.30.
In Summer Term, every evening at 8.
On non-school days at 5, except in Summer Term, when this names-calling is held in Lavender Meads.

Leave from dinner upon remedies, or from 5 o'clock names-calling in summer, is given by the head master, with the written assent of the house master.

Applications for such leave are to be brought by the boys themselves in writing, for the head master to sign. These applications to be made on Saints' Days, holidays, and remedies after the morning names-calling; on half-remedies at 12. Leave from dinner, when signed by the head master, must be given to the house master."

The school holidays are seven weeks in summer, five at Christmas, and three at Easter. Occasionally, if Easter falls very early, the Christmas and Easter holidays are made four weeks each. The Easter holidays vary in date with Easter; the experiment has, on some recent occasions, been tried of keeping Easter at Winchester when it falls very early, but the regular practice of going home for Easter proves more convenient, although it sometimes entails a very long Cloister Time. There is no holiday task except in the Christmas holidays, and this only for the lower part of the school.

SCHOOL MISSION

The school mission is at Landport, Portsmouth, and is under the charge of the Rev. G. H. Tremenheere, The Parsonage, Clarence Street, Landport. The object of a school mission is twofold; first, to

benefit the district in which it is situated; secondly, to benefit the school by giving them a personal interest in unselfish charitable work. The comparative proximity of Landport to Winchester enables a constant interchange of visits between the school and the mission; and, in moving the mission to Landport, Dr. Ridding made it a reality to the school such as it had not been before. The present mission was founded by Dr. Linklater in 1882, and was then carried on by the Rev. R. R. Dolling, from 1885 to 1896. Mr. Dolling has written an account of his work in a book called "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum," a book which, in brief, gives a better idea of Winchester than almost any other. It is only necessary here to notice the work of the mission in its relation to the school. Representatives of the school belong to the Mission Committee at Winchester, and there is also a Wykehamist Central Committee. Two or three prefects go and stay at the mission for Saturday evening and Sunday during most weeks in term time, and occasionally other boys on leave-out days, and see something of its working, visiting its clubs and gymnasium; having the novel and valuable experience of meeting some dozen of the soldiers, sailor boys, and others whom the mission welcomes to Sunday dinner, and being brought into contact with some of the hard realities of life.

Besides these journeys down to Landport there are frequent visits to Winchester from the head of the mission, sometimes with large parties coming for a fresh-air holiday. At the beginning of Common Time

and of Short Half Mr. Tremenheere gives an address in school, and preaches in chapel on the following Sunday. Besides this he spends an afternoon and evening at each house in turn, so as to get to know the members of the house; this is done about once every three weeks. Boys are not naturally much interested in philanthropy, and school missions are apt to be voted rather a bore, but the great personal popularity of Mr. Dolling popularized the mission also, and Landport has done quite as much good to Winchester as Winchester to Landport. Under the present management the mission continues to flourish; a new permanent church has been consecrated, and an endowment for the lately-formed parish has been begun to be formed, so that the time is within measurable distance when a new sphere for the pioneer energies of the mission must be sought. It is to be hoped it will be found somewhere within reasonable reach of Winchester.

The Prefect System

The following is the statute in which Wykeham established the prefect system at Winchester, and so in public schools generally:

"In each of the six lower chambers let there be at least three scholars of good character, and more mature, discreet, and learned than the rest, to superintend their chamber fellows at their work, and diligently to supervise them, and from time to time, as often as there shall be cause or need, under the obligation of their oath to the college, when called upon, to truthfully certify and inform the warden, sub-warden, and school master,

concerning their behaviour, conversation, and progress, in order that scholars delinquent in character, negligent, or idle at work, may receive castigation, correction, and punishment due and adequate to their demerits."

The eighteen prefects thus instituted in college have lasted down to the present day, and the system has spread to and become the mark of all other public schools.[1] In a description of Winchester it is therefore fitting to trace the development of the system more particularly. Wherever we get a glimpse of the inner history of college, the prefect system is always found strong and flourishing. At the beginning of the nineteenth century their power was so flourishing as to become very oppressive, and to-day it is flourishing without the oppression. A similar arrangement was copied in the statutes of Eton and Westminster. In "Harrow School, 1898," we read, "The monitorial system seems to have been introduced from Winchester through Eton. Probably this change was brought about in Longley's time (an Eton man) and Wordsworth's (Winchester)," *i.e.*, 1829-1836, and 1836-1844. Dean Stanley, in his "Life of Dr. Arnold," says that Arnold developed the prefect system at Rugby partly from what he found there already, and partly from what he remembered as a

[1] It is difficult to follow Mr. Leach's contention ("History," p. 175) that, because a provision somewhat similar to that quoted above appears in the yet more ancient statutes of Merton College, Oxford, therefore Wykeham's right to be regarded as the founder of the public school prefect system is shaken. The point lay in entrusting powers and responsibilities to *boys* at school.

boy at Winchester. The system had already spread to Rugby (as to Harrow) *viâ* Eton. It is thus possible to follow the track of Wykeham's idea through the schools.

In college the ten senior men are full-power prefects and the next eight are half-power prefects. All commoners in Sixth Book are prefects, known as Co. Præs., with full powers. In commoners there are also house prefects, corresponding to half-power prefects in college. Their jurisdiction is confined to their houses, whereas full-power prefects may fag juniors anywhere. Although prefects have power to exact obedience to any order, their exercise of it is practically restricted to the recognized forms of fagging already mentioned. No one except prefects may fag, and their number does not as a rule exceed about forty, so that though the prefect system at Winchester is very strong, its powers are also strictly limited to a comparatively few. Prefects have the power of "tunding," *i.e.*, caning across the shoulders with a ground-ash stick. Not more than twelve strokes may be given at a time, and the ground-ash is supposed to be slight enough to go through the head master's ring, that is, in practice, about the thickness of a little finger. Owing to the "tunding row" in 1872, when an excessive number of strokes was given by a prefect, which led to a lively newspaper correspondence, Winchester is still sometimes alluded to darkly as the "home of tunding." The mysterious sound of the word increased the alarm of the public, especially when they learnt that it came from a Latin

verb meaning to bruise, and was done with a thing called a ground-ash. Tunding is now limited in the way described, and the power is strictly confined to prefects, and if there is to be any use of the stick by seniors in a school at all, nothing could be better safeguarded. A man may always appeal to the head master before being tunded if he likes. This is seldom done; he as a rule prefers to be dealt with summarily. Tundings are only inflicted for serious offences against school discipline; not more than about half-a-dozen cases take place in a term. Promiscuous "spanking" is no longer allowed.

The five senior prefects in college are called officers, as they each have a special office to perform. First comes the prefect of hall (*Aul. Præ.*) who acts as head of the school. He has a very wide jurisdiction in school matters, and manages a great many things as head of school committee, such as keeping the school accounts and arranging athletic sports, and discharges all sorts of business from prescribing the daily tasks of the ground men to issuing invitations for Domum ball. Prefect of library (*Bib. Præ.*) is the manager of Moberly Library. He is responsible for seeing that books taken out in the evening are returned next day. He only dates from 1838, having been substituted for the prefect of tub. The other officers are as old as the middle of the fifteenth century. Prefect of School (*Schol. Præ.*) has few duties left now that School is seldom used; but he is responsible for its arrangement on occasions of its use. The two prefects of chapel (*Cap. Præ.*) have a very busy time on

the first two or three days of term in assigning people their seats in chapel or chantry. They are in course alternate weeks, and are responsible for the attendance of the school at chapel as already described. In return for their discharge of these duties a sum of £95 a year is divided among the five officers. Officers employ juniors, known as "writers," to do the secretarial part of their work for them. "Writers" receive various small privileges, and there is no unwillingness on the part of people to occupy the position.

There is no difficulty as a rule in acting as a prefect at Winchester. The system is of such long standing that it works by itself without much reference to the individual administrator, unless he is exceptionally indiscreet or is faced by unusual difficulties. There have, however, been occasions when it has temporarily broken down, such as that of 1829, when an intellectually eminent body of Commoner prefects, including W. G. Ward and three subsequent Cabinet ministers—Lords Selborne, Sherbrooke, and Cardwell —were openly resisted by inferiors.

Wykeham's prefect system took no account of the deference paid to athleticism at school, but whether this new influence is incompatible with the present system of school government is not a question specially for Winchester, and may be left to the future.

OLD WYKEHAMISTS. Apart from school matches, and events which bring past members of the school back to Winchester, there are numerous Wykehamical gatherings and associations away from the school. Of these the annual Wykehamist meeting in London, in

one of the summer months, is both the oldest and most largely attended. It now takes the form of an annual dinner, which grew out of the much more frequent meetings of Wykehamists, commenced in the year 1758, which were held till the year 1800 certainly, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, and subsequently at Willis's Rooms and elsewhere. The honourable and arduous office of London Secretary has been held nearly always by a member of the legal profession. The present Secretary, since 1898, is Mr. G. W. Ricketts, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

The gathering next in importance in antiquity and numbers to the London one is that of West of England Wykehamists, at Bath. This dates back to over a century ago. The place of meeting has usually been the Pump Room Hotel. It is still flourishing under the present Secretaryship of Mr. W. S. M. Goodenough, of Savile House, Weston, Bath.

From time to time dinners have been held at Oxford and at Cambridge. In India the first Wykehamist dinner ever held took place at Bonsard's, Hotel de Paris, Calcutta, on January 20th, 1887, and this has since become an annual event. Gatherings have also been occasionally held at Simla, Colombo, and elsewhere abroad, and at Manchester, and with more permanent regularity of recent years at Edinburgh.[1] Scotland has always contributed a considerable contingent to the school since the beginning of the last century, when the fifth Duke of Hamilton came as a commoner.

[1] Wykehamist dinners are sometimes for members of either of Wykeham's colleges.

Of other associations of Winchester it may be mentioned that a "Winchester Club" was established n Oxford, with premises in the High Street, in 1867, and lasted for nearly thirty years. An "Old Wykehamist Football Club," playing the Association rules was first started in the autumn of 1876, and, with an interval of suspense is still to the fore. In the summer of 1881 an Old Wykehamist Cricket Club was first regularly formed and has proved a great success. The O. W. colours—a combination of blue, red, and brown—were adopted in the year 1887. In conclusion it may not be out of place to mention that "A Proposal for the foundation of a Wykehamical Society" has this year (1900) been made public by Mr. C. W. Holgate, who has been at work for some years past on the records of Wykehamists. In his latest work, "A Roll of Names and Addresses of Old Wykehamists," which is intended as an illustration of what might be one of the outcomes of such a society, he prints the scheme which he put before the masters of Winchester in 1898, the main object of which is to associate all Wykehamists together in order to keep them in touch with, and to benefit the school and its members, whether past or present.

The scheme is at present merely put forward for the consideration of Wykehamists. It will take some time and trouble if it is to be started and made a success, but it has elements of economy in its working and utility to all old boys that have led the school paper to commend the idea as opening up "a most enticing prospect of unity and common working for common ends in the whole Wykehamical body."

APPENDIX

COLLEGE ARMS

"These Arms pertain to the Colledge of *Winchester*, founded by the renowned Architect, *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winton*, who contrived those many and most curious Castles and other Buildings of King *Edward* the Third's. And besides this goodly Colledge of *Winton*, built another magnificent Colledge (called the *New Colledge*) in the University of *Oxford*; two such absolute Foundations, as never any King of this Land did the like."—GUILLIM'S *Display of Heraldry*.

THE arms under which the quotation from Guillim is printed are not those actually given by Guillim, but are from Long Roll. Guillim confused the arms with those of Magdalen College, Oxford, founded by the Wykehamical Bishop Waynflete, and originally called Winchester College, Oxford. It is curious also that Guillim's description of

Winchester and New College as "two such absolute foundations as never any king of this land did the like," sounds like an echo of the remark made by King James I. about Magdalen College in 1605 (five years before the first edition of Guillim), that it was "the most absolute building in Oxford."

There is still a question with regard to the arms of Winchester College, namely, whether Wykeham's "episcopal" arms ought to be used, as is the present practice, or whether Winchester (like New College, Oxford) ought to use the Founder's personal coat only, *i.e.*, the roses and chevrons not impaled by the swords and keys of the see of Winchester. Ancient examples of the college arms almost all give the Founder's personal arms only, *e.g.*, the original Common Seal of the college, and chapel roof (fourteenth century), Fromond's chantry roof, and Thurbern's chantry roof (fifteenth century), a fragment of carving (date circa 1536) now in Porter's Lodge, the portrait of the Founder in Hall (not later than 1597), and the two old pictures in the Warden's Gallery, college plate (1629), the arms in School, two forms of the college bookplate (eighteenth century), and the Trusty Servant picture. This last was repainted in 1800; the old picture had no arms on it. In fact, there is no old work or picture about college with the Founder's episcopal arms. The earliest example of these (date circa 1800) is in college kitchen.

On the other hand, the earliest evidence in support of the present user of the "episcopal" arms by the school is the fact that in 1678 they appeared as the heading of Long Roll, the official roll of the school in its most complete form. In any case it is quite certain that Wykeham himself never used his so-called "episcopal" arms; for the arms of the see of Winchester were not in his time in use, and the practice of bishops impaling the arms of the see with the personal

coat was not general till at least a century and a half after Wykeham's time.

It is to the present day doubtful what exactly is the right form of the arms of the see of Winchester. Further, there has been a curious irregularity as to their place in the college arms, supposing they have any right to be there at all. Thus in the college arms printed above, the arms of the see appear (as is usual in episcopal coats) on the dexter side, but in the frontispiece portrait of Wykeham it will be seen that in the arms under the picture of Winchester the arms of the see are erroneously on the sinister side of the shield. This mistake is followed by Boutell.

On the whole it appears that there is no authority previous to 1678 for the present user of the episcopal arms by the school. There was never any definite grant of arms to Winchester as there was to Eton, and therefore there is no absolute authority on the subject, but the earliest and therefore most binding assumption of arms by the college was clearly that of the Founder's personal arms,—the only arms known to him, whether as bishop or in his private capacity.

PRIVATE SEAL OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.
From Radclyffe.

DATES OF

(AS SHOW

Buildings formi

A Outer Gate.
B Porter's Lodge.
C Middle Gate.
D Stairs leading t
Cloisters.

Chapel Tower w
Chantry (Fromc

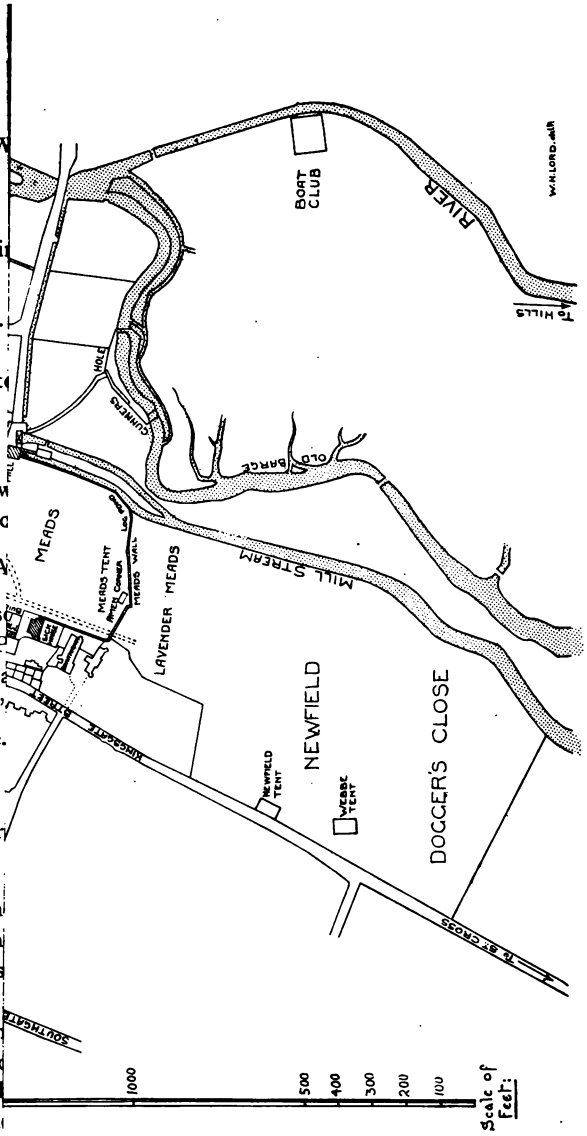
XVI A

Warden's Hous
E VII Chamber P
Mill, Meads W
G Second Master'
H Non-licet Gate.

F Stewart Memor

Class-rooms.

J Prefects' Comm
K Masters' Comm
Warden's Hous
Head Master's
Fives Courts an
Gymnasium and
Memorial Build
L Commoner Gat



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